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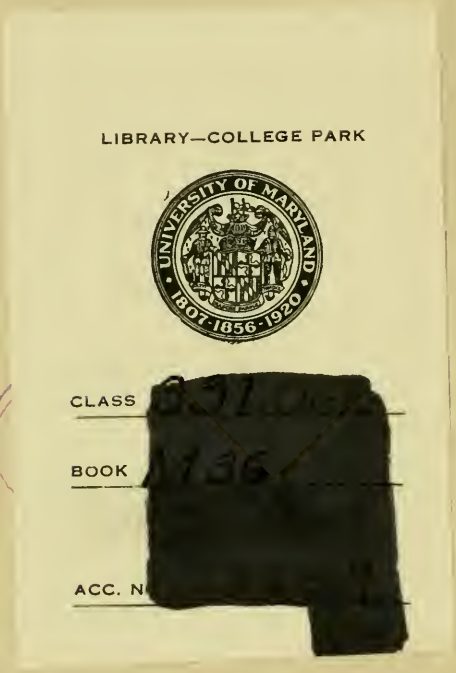

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Maryland. Bureau of Industrial Statistics

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

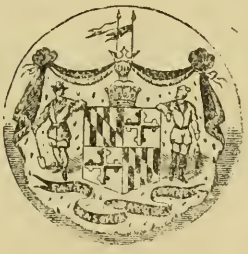
OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION OF MARYLAND

1914

FRANK A. WHITE, Chief

ANNA HERKNER, Assistant



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

BALTIMORE, MD., JUNE 30, 1915

To His Excellency,
Phillips Lee Goldsborough,
Governor of Maryland.

SIR:

Agreeable to custom and statutes requiring a report of this Bureau of its work and findings, I have the honor to herewith submit the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information for the year of 1914.

Most respectfully,
FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

STAFF OF THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION, 1914

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John A. Janetzke, Jr.....*Child Labor Inspector*
Marie L. Rose.....*Child Labor Inspector*
George F. Sharrer.....*Child Labor Inspector*
Benjamin M. Haughey.....*Factory Inspector*
Charles A. Lutz.....*Factory Inspector*
Isabel Mosher.....*Stenographer*
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INTRODUCTION

The administration of the Child Labor Law during the year has meant the consideration of some 15,000 applications for certificates in Baltimore City alone, as well as over 1,300 inspections throughout the State, reporting nearly 13,000 positions filled by children under 16 years of age. When to the interviews and inspections is added the work of recording all the information that each has yielded, the time of the eight persons provided by the law for its administration has been very well filled. But the mere administration of the provisions of a Child Labor Law, however adequate for the present time, cannot in itself insure progress in the protection of children. Before more restrictive legislation can be successfully urged we must know more intimately the occupational demands to which children are exposed, and we must further be able to demonstrate the disadvantages to industry itself of the presence of child workers. Authoritative conclusions as to occupational effects can come only as the result of intensive scientific study, made by experts, involving large numbers of children and extending over considerable length of time. But an investigation covering an entire year, recording length of employment, amount of shifting from one position to another and time lost between jobs, should afford some measure of the lack of steadiness of child workers. Such a study was made by the Bureau this year in addition to its regular work. Over 3,500 children entered industry, and, in addition, about half that number remained under regulation from last year. Of these, 1,000 made at least one change and a like number held from three to eighteen jobs in the two years or less under regulation. If it is true as contended that steady, reliable labor is essential to the success of commerce and industry, then no strong argument can be made in favor of a group of workers with a record of such constant shifting. An attempt to discover whether

or not any industrial progress accompanies the frequent change of position, disclosed only chaos as to reason and order of change.

The idea that regulation of child labor prevents the employment of children, except under conditions specified by law, is shattered by the discovery of nearly 2,000 children working in violation of the law. There were but 33 prosecutions, 26 of which resulted in convictions. No excuse is offered for this, but an explanation is due both the public and administrators. Unprotected by civil service or any other system that insures not only tenure of office but moral support in the discharge of duty, the administration of the law is constantly exposed to quiet but positive political pressure, often quite indirect. This pressure sometimes extends to the magistrates before whom violations are brought, especially in the counties. The public attitude toward the law is largely passive, and such active interest as exists takes the form either of seeking jobs or of securing exemption both in the issuance of employment certificates and in the administration of other provisions of the law. The ordinary citizen does not expect his representative or any other public official to discharge specific duties, as much as he expects to secure through him favors and exemptions. The denial of these, whether direct or through another official whose aid has been enlisted, results and more often threatens to result in attacks on those sections of the law which afford the child legal protection. Prosecutions often have the same effect. The greatest difficulty involved in the administration of the law, if we have in mind the continued and increasing protection of the child, is the necessity of striking a balance between the provisions of the law and the resistance to them. Obviously, an insistence on the law which may bring about its repeal is not wise. Neither can duty be considered faithfully discharged if pressure causes us to deliver to the child a measure of protection less than that afforded by the law. A superficial con-

sideration of the obstacles in the way of protecting children in industry leads generally to the greed and ignorance of employers and parents. These, however, are insignificant compared with the interference of politically-minded persons, who seek on every hand to nullify the intent of the law. Considering the general lack of interest and the character and purpose of such active interest as does exist, it is little wonder that ten years of regulation of child labor in the State of Maryland has not perceptibly reduced the number of her working children. This can only be done by making absolute or applicable to all occupations the minimum age of 14 years.

The activities under the second law administered by the Bureau, consist of the inspection and licensing of all places in which work is done on clothing and tobacco products. This year a special study of homeworkers has been made with the result that a much larger number of them have been recorded than ever before.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF CHILD LABOR PERMITS ISSUED EACH YEAR IN MARYLAND SINCE CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION HAS BEEN ON THE STATUTE BOOKS.

	Baltimore City	Counties	Total
1906	9,294	995	10,289
1907	8,206	1,428	9,634
1908	5,177	736	5,913
1909	5,394	1,409	6,803
1910	6,457	2,273	8,730
1911	5,875	1,971	7,846
1912	5,308	472	5,780
1913	9,117(*a*)	3,377(*c*)	12,494(*e*)
1914	5,399(*b*)	3,296(*d*)	8,695(*f*)
Total	60,227	15,957	76,184

(*a*) General permits 6,571, vacation permits 2,546.
(*b*) General permits 3,580, vacation permits 1,819.
(*c*) General permits 1,154, vacation permits 2,223.
(*d*) General permits 464, vacation permits 2,832.
(*e*) This does not include 1,537 boys between 12 and 16 years of age, licensed under the street trades' regulations of the Child Labor Law.
(*f*) This does not include 2,249 boys between 10 and 16 years of age, licensed under the street trades' regulations of the Child Labor Law.

March 5, 1915.

Mr. Frank A. White, Chief,
Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information,
Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the issuing of permits during the year ending December 31, 1914.

Respectfully yours,
AIMEE GUGGENHEIMER,
Officer Issuing Permits.

REPORT ON THE ISSUING OF PERMITS.

The year 1914, the second year in which the present Child Labor Law has been in force, presents to the State of Maryland the first opportunity for comparison with its own figures for other years as well as with those of other States. The report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information for 1913 was the first report on the administration of the Child Labor Law, which went into effect on December 1, 1912.

The following tables, with explanatory notes, show accurately the number of children handled during 1914 by the Bureau, but can suggest only vaguely the human value of the operation of the law. This value it is impossible to make clear in a report of this kind.

TABLE NO. 1

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES CONSIDERED EACH MONTH BY THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

MONTH	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS CONSIDERED DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS WHO WERE						TOTAL	
	Granted General Employment Certificates		Granted Vacation Employment Certificates		Granted Badges	Refused Employment Certificates and Badges		
	Original	Subsequent	Original	Subsequent	Number	Number	Number	Per Cent
January	278	389	25	14	825	77	1,608	11.05
February	237	321	12	2	147	65	784	5.38
March	293	377	27	7	175	90	969	6.66
April	288	370	49	9	249	99	1,064	7.31
May	275	447	89	52	252	156	1,271	8.74
June	360	380	365	163	86	230	1,584	10.89
July	303	385	594	259	95	172	1,808	12.42
August	291	475	551	375	72	168	1,932	13.28
September	517	459	35	28	67	227	1,333	9.16
October	337	393	22	16	108	124	1,000	6.87
November	222	229	26	18	88	73	656	4.51
December	179	212	24	3	85	30	543	3.73
Total	3,580	4,437	1,819	946	2,249	1,521	14,552	100.00

TABLE NO. 2

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE LICENSED TO WORK BY THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1913 AND 1914

	GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES	VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES	TOTAL
1913	6,571	2,546	9,117
1914	3,580	1,819	5,399
Decrease	2,991	727	3,718

Tables 1 and 2 show the total number of children handled formally by the Bureau during 1914, compared in part with the number for 1913. The grand total of 14,552 cannot be accepted as representing so large a num-

ber of individual children. A later table shows that 718 who received general permits had been previously employed on vacation permits, a certain proportion of which were issued during the year. In like manner a certain proportion of children whose permits were refused early in the year returned later and were granted permits of one kind or another.

The figures for 1914 show a smaller number of children receiving first general and vacation permits than in 1913 and also a decrease in the number of permits refused. In all other classes there is an increase. Of the 6,571 children granted general permits in 1913, only 4,341 were entering industry for the first time; the remainder had already worked under the old law. The figures for 1914 do not show the number of children previously employed under the old law. Leaving them entirely out of consideration, there is an actual decrease of 761 in the number going to work for the first time.

A comparison of the figures by months indicates that this decrease may be in part due to the general depression resulting from the European war. Comparison of the figures for the early months of the two years is of little value. Those for 1913 represent a large number of children who merely changed old law permits for those under the present law. However, by the end of the summer vacation, conditions had become fairly normal. A comparison of the figures for the last four months of the two years shows a marked decrease for the year 1914. In 1913, 1,641 permits were issued from September to December, inclusive, and only 1,255 in 1914. This period of the year 1914 represents the acute depression. The number of subsequent permits, both general and vacation, show a marked increase. This is due to more careful inspection and the gradual education of employers. An investigation of the children whose permits were returned to the Bureau and who did not come back to renew them, has also increased the number of subsequent permits

issued. This investigation will be dealt with more fully in another part of the report. The proportionate increase in the number of subsequent vacation permits is greater than that of the regular. Since the largest number of vacation permits are issued for children to work in canneries, the results are exceedingly gratifying. Much confusion existed during the first year of the administration of the present law, especially among employers outside of Baltimore City. This is gradually being overcome.

The decrease in the number of refused permits is equally gratifying. It suggests that parents, who wish to put their children to work, are beginning to understand the operation of the law.

The increase in the number of newsboys is due to an amendment to the law reducing the age limit from 12 to 10 years. This fact is shown by the large number of badges issued in April and May, immediately after the change went into effect. Fifteen hundred and thirty-seven Street Trades' Badges were issued in 1913 to boys, all of whom were 12 years of age or older. A later table shows that 580 boys under 12 years of age received badges in 1914. Deducting this number from the total, only 1,669 over 12 years of age were licensed. This represents only a slight actual increase over the number for 1913.

TABLE NO. 3

TABLE SHOWING SEX AND COLOR OF APPLICANTS WHO WERE LICENSED TO WORK BY THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

SEX AND COLOR	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS OF SPECIFIED SEX AND COLOR LICENSED TO WORK							
	On General Employment Certificates		On Vacation Employment Certificates		On Street Trades Badges		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Male—White	2,069	57.80	1,081	59.43	1,962	87.24	5,112	66.84
Female—White	1,410	39.38	668	36.72	.....	.....	2,078	27.17
Male—Colored	97	2.71	64	3.52	287	12.76	448	5.86
Female—Colored	4	.11	6	.33	.....	.....	10	.13
Total	3,580	100.00	1,819	100.00	2,249	100.00	7,648	100.00

In Table No. 3 the relation of classes of children by sex and color remains the same as in 1913. There is, however, an increase in the percentage of male white and a decrease in that of female white. There is also an increase in the percentage of male colored. This is probably due to inspection and does not suggest a proportionate increase in the actual number of boys employed. The number of female colored, as in 1913, is practically negligible. There are very few opportunities outside of domestic service for the colored girls.

TABLE NO. 4

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN WHO SECURED, DURING 1914, FROM THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION, THE SEVERAL KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

AGE OF APPLICANTS	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS OF SPECIFIED AGE WHO SECURED			TOTAL	
	General Employment Certificates	Vacation Employment Certificates	Badges	Number	Per Cent
10 years	.....	.....	253	253	3.31
11 years	.....	.....	327	327	4.27
12 years	.....	605	551	1,156	15.12
13 years	.....	553	600	1,153	15.08
Total under 14 years	.....	1,158	1,731	2,889	37.78
14 years	2,829	545	363	3,737	48.86
15 years	751	116	155	1,022	13.36
Total	3,580	1,819	2,249	7,648	100.00

Table No. 4 shows that almost 38 per cent of the children who received their first permits and badges were under 14 years of age. This is a clear indication of the number of children who could be eliminated from industry if there were no exceptions to the standard set for obtaining general permits. The present law forbids entirely the employment of children under 16 years in a limited number of occupations, and there is no evidence of any unfavorable effect upon the industries involved. Moreover, a small number of employers have voluntarily raised the age limit of their minor employes to 16. Whether this act on their part was due to humanitarian impulse, to a sense of the lack of economy in employing children, or to the difficulty involved in securing permits, it is impossible to state. In every case, however, the continued success of these employers bears witness to the fact that the employment of children is not an industrial necessity.

Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine children received general permits at the age of 14. This number corresponds strikingly with the two classes of children shown in a later table as going to work because their help was needed and because they were tired of school. It indicates the impatience with which, in the first case, the parents, and, in the second, the children themselves, await their fourteenth birthday. It suggests also the possibility of directing their desires along other lines through a change in the school curriculum. If during a period extending beyond the fourteenth birthday they could find in the public schools a fuller opportunity for preparation for self-support, they might possibly decide to remain longer in school.

Table No. 5

TABLE SHOWING GRADE COMPLETED BY CHILDREN WHO SECURED, DURING 1914, FROM THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION, THE SEVERAL KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

Grade	Number of Applicants Who Completed the Specified Grade Who Secured						Total	
	General Employment Certificates		Vacation Employment Certificates		Street Trades Badges			
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1	4	.11	45	2.47	127	5.69	176	2.32
2	20	.56	116	6.38	279	12.40	415	5.43
3	77	2.15	252	13.85	503	22.37	832	10.88
4	273	7.63	413	22.70	556	24.71	1,242	16.24
5	1,228	34.30	379	20.84	390	17.34	1,997	26.11
6	909	25.39	269	14.79	228	10.13	1,406	18.38
7	596	16.65	152	8.36	100	4.44	848	11.08
8	415	11.59	97	5.33	5	.22	517	6.76
Higher than 8th	58	1.62	38	2.09	55	2.44	151	1.97
Unknown	.....	.....	58	3.19	6	.26	64	.83
Total	3,580	100.00	1,819	100.00	2,249	100.00	7,648	100.00

Table No. 5 shows very gratifying improvement in the average education of the working children accomplished in one year by the present law. In 1913 only 42 per cent of the children who received general permits had completed grades above the fifth, and 58 per cent were in the lower grades. In 1914 the figures were practically reversed, over 55 per cent being in grades above the fifth. Another year will see even a higher standard set.

The present law on taking effect in December, 1912, provided that children having permits under the old law should be excused from compliance with the requirements of the compulsory school attendance law. This provision practically died out in December, 1914, two years after the present law went into effect. A large number of children who had permits under the old law had already reached their sixteenth birthday by that time; of the remainder, most of those who were sent back to school must have been there long enough to complete the fifth grade.

It is natural that a larger percentage of children receiving vacation permits and street trades' licenses should be in the lower grades. The ages of these children range from 10 to 16 years, while no child can receive a general employment certificate before he is 14.

TABLE NO. 6

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN WHO SECURED, DURING 1914, FROM THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION THE SEVERAL KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

RESIDENCE OF APPLICANT	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS RESIDING IN SPECIFIED PLACE WHO WERE LICENSED TO WORK			TOTAL	
	On General Employment Certificates	On Vacation Employment Certificates	On Street Trades Badges	Number	Per Cent
Baltimore City.....	3,231	1,602	2,249	7,082	92.60
Baltimore County.....	314	145	.....	459	6.00
Anne Arundel County ..	30	70	.....	100	1.31
Harford County.....	4	.....	.....	4	.05
Howard County.....	1	2	.....	3	.04
Total.....	3,580	1,819	2,249	7,648	100.00

Table No. 6 shows the residence of children receiving permits from the Bureau. Almost the entire number live in Baltimore City and the remainder in the four surrounding counties.

Permits for the city children working in canneries in the counties are issued in the city. This has been accomplished by much educational work among the canners, who have shown a gratifying willingness to respond to efforts on the part of the Bureau. The practice of requiring the children of the city to secure their permits before leaving for employment in the counties is not the result of any arbitrary ruling by the Bureau. Outside of Baltimore City permits are issued only by school superintendents or by other persons appointed by the superintendents. In some of the counties no appointments have been made. When they have been made or when the superintendent himself issues the permits, the place of issuing is sometimes exceedingly difficult of access to the children and their parents. Disregarding this difficulty, the securing of proof of age, the only absolutely essential document for a vacation permit, presents a vastly more serious problem after the child has left the city. If he was born in the city and documentary proof of the date

of his birth is obtainable, it is a comparatively simple matter to secure it before he leaves. If it must be applied for by correspondence, it presents an undertaking of more or less difficulty, especially if a number of children are involved. Many of the foreign-born children, and, in fact, some born in this country, present baptismal certificates and other documents written in foreign tongues and in some cases printed in characters other than Latin. It is easily conceivable that these documents might be presented in a neighborhood where they could not be deciphered.

TABLE NO. 7

TABLE SHOWING PLACE OF BIRTH OF ALL CHILDREN WHO SECURED FROM THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION THE SEVERAL KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES DURING 1914

PLACE OF BIRTH	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS BORN IN SPECIFIED PLACE WHO WERE LICENSED TO WORK			TOTAL	
	On General Employment Certificates	On Vacation Employment Certificates	On Street Trades Badges	Number	Per Cent
Baltimore City	2,690	1,245	1,544	5,479	71.64
Maryland, outside of Baltimore City	410	176	138	724	9.47
United States, outside of Maryland	213	117	152	482	6.30
Foreign Country	267	281	415	963	12.59
Total	3,580	1,819	2,249	7,648	100.00

Table No. 7 shows that the largest percentage of children securing permits in Baltimore City were born in the city. The proportion, however, is not so large as of those living in the city. Somewhat more than 71 per cent were born in the city. Table No. 6 shows that 92 per cent live in the city. Over 80 per cent were born within the State and less than 13 per cent in foreign countries.

TABLE NO. 8

TABLE SHOWING KINDS OF PROOF OF AGE AND NUMBER OF EACH PRESENTED TO THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION BY CHILDREN SECURING THE SEVERAL KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES DURING 1914

KIND OF PROOF OF AGE PRESENTED	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PRESENTING SPECIFIED KIND OF PROOF OF AGE WHO SECURED			TOTAL	
	General Employment Certificates	Vacation Employment Certificates	Street Trades Badges	Number	Per Cent
A—					
Transcript from Baltimore City birth records	525	172	276	973	12.72
Transcript from Maryland State birth records	44	39	15	98	1.28
Public birth records from outside of State	29	22	19	70	.91
Foreign public birth records	47	11	54	112	1.47
B—					
Passport	23	.....	57	80	1.05
Baptismal certificate	2,060	1,066	948	4,074	53.27
C—					
Bible or other family record	213	75	134	422	5.51
Transcript from record of attending physician or midwife	125	56	130	311	4.07
Confirmation certificate	62	22	50	134	1.75
Other documents	43	46	95	184	2.41
Total proof presented	3,171	1,509	1,778	6,458	84.44
Parent's affidavit supported by examination by Bureau's physicians	409	310	471	1,190	15.56
Grand total	3,580	1,819	2,249	7,648	100.00

Other documents include transcript from U. S. immigration records, father's naturalization papers, institutional records, vaccination certificates, adoption papers.

According to Table No. 8 there is a slight increase in the proportion of Baltimore City birth records over the year 1913. Pressure is brought to bear to obtain these records in as large a number of cases as possible. However, up to the present time, if a satisfactory baptismal certificate is produced at the time of application for a permit, it has been accepted. The total percentage of official birth records is somewhat over 16. The number of baptismal certificates is still higher than that of any other single class. There is an increase in the number of affidavits accepted. This kind of proof is, however, kept as small as possible. In the case of large numbers of foreign-born children it is frequently impossible to obtain any other proof, even through correspondence.

TABLE NO. 9

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN WHO SECURED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES FROM THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

NATIONALITY	CHILDREN OF SPECIFIED NATIONALITY WHO SECURED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES	
	Number	Per Cent.
American—White	2,255	62.85
Russian	396	11.06
German	385	10.80
Polish	127	3.55
American—Colored	101	2.82
Bohemian	80	2.24
Irish	58	1.62
Italian	51	1.42
Lithuanian	27	.80
English	27	.80
Hungarian	21	.59
Others	52	1.45
Total	3,580	100.00

In Table No. 9 we find the native-born children heading the list as they did in 1913, with even a slight increase in the proportion. The only important change in the relative order of the various classes is in that of the American colored; they now occupy the fifth place, whereas in 1913 they occupied the eighth. This is, no doubt, only one more proof of the results of careful inspection. There is only slight variation in the order of children from foreign countries. In the case of children of foreign-born parents, the nationality is decided by the place of birth of the father.

TABLE NO. 10

TABLE SHOWING DOMESTIC STATUS OF CHILDREN WHO SECURED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AND NEWSBOY BADGES FROM MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

	Number and Per Cent of Children With Specified Domestic Status				Total	
	Holding General Employment Certificates		Holding Newsboy Badges			
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Both parents living	2,775a	77.53	1,831b	81.41	4,606	79.02
Mother only living	405	11.31	249	11.07	654	11.22
Father only living	149	4.16	48	2.14	197	3.38
Mother deserted	6	.17	5	.22	11	.19
Father deserted	127	3.55	85	3.78	212	3.64
Not living with parents	118	3.28	31	1.38	149	2.55
Total	3,580	100.00	2,249	100.00	5,829	100.00

a 64 of these had stepmothers and 105 stepfathers.
b 18 of these had stepmothers and 54 stepfathers.

Table No. 10 shows the relation among the various classes of children analyzed according to their domestic status. There is an increase in the number of children both of whose parents are living and a decrease in the number of children of widowed mothers. In 1913 they represented 20 per cent of the whole number and in 1914 the percentage fell to 11. This increasingly small proportion should strengthen the claims of advocates of progressive child-labor legislation concerning the son of the widowed mother. Representing so small a part of the whole number of children actually engaged in gainful occupation, he does not present a fair means of argument as applied to the entire group. Considered as a class alone, in connection with the wages shown in Table No. 12, both he and his mother present an extremely pathetic picture. Of the 3,580 children securing general permits, only 282 expected a wage of $5.00 a week or more.

The small proportion of children not living with their parents is an indication that orphans and other children otherwise deprived of the care of their parents are adequately provided for.

TABLE NO. 11

TABLE SHOWING REASONS FOR GOING TO WORK GIVEN BY APPLICANTS WHO SECURED THE SEVERAL KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES FROM THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

Reasons for Child's Going to Work	Number of Applicants Giving Specified Reason for Going to Work Who Secured			Total	
	General Employment Certificates	Vacation Employment Certificates	Street Trades Badges	Number	Per Cent
Child's financial help needed.	2,369	1,392	1,304	5,065	66.23
Child wants to work.....	399	292	581	1,272	16.63
Child does not like school ...	266	.....	.....	266	3.48
Child must support himself..	192	.....	15	207	2.72
Parent wants child to work..	125	6	48	179	2.35
Child wants to learn a trade.	72	4	.....	76	.99
To keep child employed.....	42	123	80	245	3.20
Child cannot learn at school..	35	.....	1	36	.47
To earn money for a business course.....	27	.....	.....	27	.35
Parent can't afford to educate child longer.....	16	2	21	39	.50
Ill health in school.....	13	.....	.....	13	.17
Helps to clothe self.....	.....	.....	99	99	1.29
To earn spending money....	.....	.....	98	98	1.28
Miscellaneous.....	24	.....	2	26	.34
Total.....	3,580	1,819	2,249	7,648	100.00

The classification of reasons for going to work in Table No. 11 is apparently more definite than is justifiable according to the actual facts. In a large number of cases there is a combination of causes driving the child into industry, and it is necessary to classify according to the one which is the most striking; for instance, a mentally deficient child may be the member of a family whose income is barely adequate. If this child were capable of normal progress in school, the family might struggle to give him the best possible education. Since, however, schooling in a class of normal children is merely a waste of time, he is put to work presumably because his financial aid is needed. The number of children put to work for this reason is still highest, as it was also in 1913. This is true of all three classes of working children, and likewise those who want to go to work represent the second largest groups. In considering the remaining rea-

sons there is naturally a lack of correspondence among the three classes of children, represented in each case by the kind of permit secured.

It will be noticed that no child applying for a vacation permit gave as a reason that he must support himself. These children work only part time, and if their support were required, their earnings would be insufficient. The 15 street traders giving this reason were presumably licensed to sell papers or other wares during the entire day. One hundred and twenty-three vacation permits were issued simply to keep the child employed. If these children could have found occupation in vacation schools or playgrounds, they would probably have been in far better condition at the end of the school vacation than they were after working during the hot months.

Ill health in school is accepted as a reason only after the medical examiners of the Bureau are convinced that the kind of work the child will do is less harmful than attendance in school. Only 13 out of 7,648 permits were issued for this reason.

TABLE NO. 12

TABLE SHOWING RATE OF WEEKLY WAGES EXPECTED BY CHILDREN WHO SECURED GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS FROM MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

RATE OF WEEKLY WAGES	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXPECTING SPECIFIED WAGE WHO SECURED		TOTAL	
	General Employment Certificates	Vacation Employment Certificates	Number	Per Cent.
$1.00 to $1.99	19	43	62	1.15
$2.00 to $2.99	199	118	317	5.87
$3.00 to $3.99	1,241	237	1,478	27.38
$4.00 to $4.99	713	123	836	15.48
$5.00 to $5.99	190	52	242	4.48
$6.00 or more	92	.....	92	1.70
No Wage	61	21	82	1.52
Piece Work	146	800	946	17.52
Unknown	919	425	1,344	24.90
Total	3,580	1,819	5,399	100.00

A comparison of earnings of the children shown in Table No. 12, with the reasons given in Table No. 11, is exceedingly enlightening. In the earlier table we see that about 71 per cent of the children felt an economic need more or less well defined. The number working to earn spending money is not included in this group. Almost half of these children earn less than $5.00 a week. Almost one-fourth of the number of children entered industry blindly as far as their wages were concerned; they either did not ask their respective employers how much they would earn, or their questions were not answered. Including the pieceworkers, who could not foretell the amount of their wages, over 42 per cent did not know how much they would earn at the end of the first week.

The earnings in the table are merely indicative and not absolute. It is inevitable that seasonal work in many cases reduced the average weekly earnings below the figures in the table. In another part of the report a table in connection with the study of subsequent permits will show the wages actually received.

Table No. 13

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENTERING INDUSTRY ON VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AND NUMBER LEAVING THOSE INDUSTRIES

Industry	Number of Children Entering Specified Occupation on Vacation Employment Certificates			Number of Children Leaving Specified Occupation
	Original	Subsequent	Total	
Cannery	877	554	1,431	568
Store	458	130	588	164
Factory	319	183	502	136
Mechanical Establishment	60	25	85	22
Place of Amusement	43	10	53	15
Office	25	9	34	16
Messenger Service	10	17	27	4
Miscellaneous	27	18	45	21
Total	1,819	946	2,765	946

Table No. 13 shows that the largest number of children working on vacation permits were employed in canneries. The difference between this number of children and the next largest group, those employed in stores, is much greater than in 1913. This is again due to greater care on the part of employers in securing permits and also to thorough inspection. It is therefore impossible to discover whether or not there has been an increase in the number of children employed. Six hundred and fourteen original and subsequent vacation permits were issued for work in factories and mechanical establishments and in the messenger service. These were necessarily for children over 14 years of age, since these occupations are forbidden to the younger children. In Table No. 4 we have already seen that 661 children who secured their first vacation permits in 1914 were over 14 years of age. Mechanical occupations include publishing houses, newspaper offices, barber shops, etc. Column No. 4 refers in part to children who secured their permits in 1913 as well as in 1914.

In addition to the 877 children securing permits to work in canneries, 82 children, 43 of whom were boys and 39 girls, were given temporary permits to work during the canning season only. These were, in every case, children who left the city to work in the counties, and who for various reasons could not secure their permits. Typical of such cases were children applying without their parents within a very short time of leaving the city. In every such case, however, proof of age was required. These children bring the total number who had not previously had permits to 959 and the total number of permits to 1,513.

Table No. 14

TABLE SHOWING SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN WHO SECURED VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES FROM MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

Sex and Color	Number of Children of Specified Sex and Color Who Secured Vacation Employment Certificates							Total	
	Original	Subsequent						Number	Per Cent
		2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th		
Male—White	1,081	423	94	27	7	.....	.....	1,632	59.02
Female—White	668	288	62	28	7	1	1	1,055	38.16
Male—Colored	64	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	71	2.57
Female—Colored	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.25
Total	1,819	718	156	56	14	1	1	2,765	100.00

Table No. 14 shows that more than half the children working on vacation permits were male white. As in other cases, the female colored are a negligible number.

The number of subsequent permits issued is due partly to the short canning seasons. Many children go to canneries in the counties during the strawberry season, return home and work in a city cannery for a short time, and then go again for the tomato season to a county cannery. In these cases a new permit must be issued for each change of employment. Some of the children to whom subsequent permits were issued had obtained their original permits in 1913. In the case of vacation permits, changes of employment and securing of subsequent permits are not nearly so significant as in the case of regular permits. Children frequently work only during the summer and stop when school opens. Attention has already been called to the short periods of employment during the summer canning seasons.

Table No. 15

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN HOLDING VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES WHO WERE TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES BY MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

Age and Grade on Securing Original Vacation employment Certificate	Number of Specified Age and Grade
14 years or over	
Had completed 5th grade	163
Had not completed 5th grade	98
Under 14 years	457
Total	718

TABLE SHOWING COLOR AND SEX OF CHILDREN HOLDING VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES WHO WERE TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES BY MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

Sex and Color	Number of Specified Sex and Color
Male—White	450
Female—White	257
Male—Colored	11
Female—Colored	....
Total	718

According to Table No. 15, 718 children who secured regular permits during the year had already worked on vacation permits. The large majority had gone to work before they were 14 years of age, and many of those over 14 had not completed the fifth grade. These children in all probability came from families which were under great financial pressure and therefore made such use of

the children as was possible before they could enter industry permanently.

The relation of the classes according to color and sex corresponds with all other tables of this kind. The female colored disappear entirely.

TABLE No. 16

TABLE SHOWING REASON FOR REFUSAL OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES TO SOME APPLICANTS BY THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

Reason for Refusal	Number of Applicants who were Refused Employment Certificates for Specified Reasons	
	Number	Per Cent.
Applicant Under Legal Age	892	58.65
Applicant Failed to Meet Educational Requirement	625	41.09
Applicant Fell Below Physical Requirement	4	.26
Total	1,521	100.00

TABLE No. 17

TABLE SHOWING COLOR AND SEX OF CHILDREN WHO WERE REFUSED EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AND STREET TRADES PERMITS BY MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION IN 1914

Sex and Color	Number of Children of Specified Color and Sex, who were Refused Employment Certificates and Badges
Male—White	889
Female—White	551
Male—Colored	79
Female—Colored	2
Total	1,521

Tables Nos. 16 and 17 show that 1,521 children were refused permits for employment and street trades' badges. These children, although relatively few, present an aspect of the child-labor problem of far greater importance than that presented by the children who are allowed to go to work. If some automatic scheme could be devised by which only those children legally qualified to work could be employed, no issuing of permits would be required. The children refused permits represent therefore the class who in the final analysis are most vitally affected by the operation of the Child Labor Law. The mere act of refusing a permit is of much greater significance in developing public opinion than the issuing of a permit. When the power of the State is evoked to interfere with what a parent frequently considers his inviolable right over his child, it must be done in a way to convince the parent that the sole reason is the future good of the child. In the same way the cause for refusing the individual permit must be such, that the prospective employer understands that his rights are not being unduly interfered with. If these thoughts are kept in mind in the pursuance of the work, it is possible to develop, rather than to destroy, sympathy with the administration of the Child Labor Law.

The fact that in 892 cases parents applied for permits for children under legal age for the occupations to be entered, shows that much educational work is still required among them. Six hundred and twenty-six children between the ages of 12 and 14 years applied either for full-time work or for occupations forbidden to children under 14. Of the 286 children less than 12 years old, 26 were refused street trades' licenses because they were under 10 years of age; 912, or almost 60 per cent of all the children who were refused permits and badges, were under 14 years of age, while the remaining 609, or 40 per cent, were 14 years old and over.

Of the children refused, 1,276, or almost 84 per cent, were native born. The remaining 245, or about 16 per

cent, were foreign born; 1,370, or practically nine-tenths, lived in Baltimore City, while the remaining 151 lived in the surrounding counties; 277 of the children refused employment certificates were in grades above the fifth. These children must have been less than 14 years of age. Otherwise, unless the school curriculum differed greatly from that of the public schools, the permits would have been issued. According to Table No. 17, the relative order of classes by sex and color shows no variations from similar tables.

Table No. 18

REPORT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DEPARTMENT OF BALTIMORE CITY ON CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS BY THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Number of children returned to school	965
" " " in domestic service	163
" " " left city	53
" " " not located	39
" " " excluded from school (physically disabled)	5
" " " over 16 years of age	10
" " " in institutions	8
" " " working in county	2
" " " whose addresses are in county	6
" " " at work with permits	84
" " " in care of Attendance Department	5
Total number of children refused permits	1,340

Table No. 18 is a report from the Department of Education of Baltimore City, showing the result of the work of the School Attendance Department with the children refused permits. The Bureau reports to the School Attendance Departments of Baltimore City and of Baltimore County all children applying for permits and failing to secure them. The table shows a gratifying number of children returned to school; 161 children who entered domestic service did not require permits. There is an apparent discrepancy between the number of children re-

fused, according to the records of the Bureau, and those reported by the School Attendance Department. The difference in the figures is due to the fact that some of the children refused, live outside of the city limits. Another group applied for newsboys' badges only, and there was no reason for reporting them to the department. Children who were refused badges for selling during school hours were reported in the same way as children applying for regular or vacation permits. The School Attendance Department of Baltimore County succeeded in returning to school more than 70 per cent of the children referred to them.

Table No. 19

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHOSE PERMITS WERE REFUSED AND WHO WERE REFERRED TO OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES

For Material Relief—	
Supplied	51
Not needed or hopeful solution impracticable	30
Not located	3
Family refused to accept	1
No definite report	59
Total	144 (1)
For Other Social Needs—	
Supplied	9
Not needed or hopeful solution impracticable	2
Total	11 (2)
For Tutoring of Child (3)—	
Supplied	3
Not supplied	1
Total	4
Grand total	159

(1) Includes one home worker reported by Inspector.

(2) Includes one child to whom permit was issued.

(3) Tutors were supplied to two additional children for whom only material relief had been requested.

Table No. 19 refers also to the group of children whose permits were refused. Families, in which the parents complained that they could not be self-supporting without the assistance of the children were referred to philanthropic agencies. This step was, however, never taken without the approval of the parents. The table shows that 159 such families were referred to relief societies. It shows also the action taken in 94 cases by the society to which the case was referred. Tutoring was requested for children who had completed at least the low fifth grade in school, but who were unable to pass the test in arithmetic or English given by the Bureau. These children later returned to the Bureau and were given their permits.

In addition to the actual assistance furnished by the co-operating agencies, the Bureau values very highly the mere offer of help on their part. The shock sustained by the parent in the realization that his child is not allowed to work is greatly lessened by the promise of a substitute for the hoped-for wage. The Child Labor Law of Maryland gives the Bureau no power of discrimination in cases of poverty. Without a large staff available for investigating home conditions, it would be impossible to administer justly a law which provided for such exceptions. In addition, it would seem unwise and unjust to further handicap by incomplete education a child whose chances in life have already been interfered with by poverty. On the other hand, it would be more than cruel to force him back to school without at the same time furnishing the material conditions necessary for him to profit from attendance at school.

The next two tables indicate a method of protecting the children, somewhat analogous to that of refusing their permits. The children who figure in these tables qualified for their permits and in most cases secured them. They were, however, not allowed to enter the occupations for which they had engaged themselves.

Table No. 20

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHHELD FROM CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS AND THE REASONS THEREFOR

Physical Condition	Male	Female	Total
Underdeveloped	66 (1)	16	82
Other Physical Defects	16	10	26
Total	82	26	108
Occupation Forbidden by Law	158	35	193
Grand Total	240	61	301

(1) Includes one boy whose permit for a forbidden occupation was withheld before his 14th birthday and on account of physical condition after he became 14.

Table No. 20 shows that 301 children were thus protected; 108 were either ill or physically underdeveloped and 193 desired to enter occupations forbidden for their age; 19 of these children, 17 of whom were boys, were refused permits more than once. The largest number refused to any one of them was 4.

TABLE No. 21

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHHELD FROM SPECIFIED INDUSTRY

	Because They Applied for Permits for Forbidden Occupations		Because of Physical Defects	Total
	Under 14	Over 14		
Metal Working Industries..	10	10	17	37
Manufacture of				
Clothing.....	13	....	17	30
Wooden Box.....	10	5	19	34
Candy.....	9	....	....	9
Glass.....	7	....	20	27
Bottle Stoppers.....	5	....	16	21
Cotton Duck.....	5	....	5	10
Furniture.....	1	9	....	10
Tobacco Products.....	1	7	....	8
Theatres and Moving Pictures.....	3	17	....	20
Printing.....	1	13	....	14
Painting.....	1	3	....	4
Cannery.....	....	....	8	8
Liquor Packing.....	....	7	....	7
Miscellaneous *.....	47	14	22	83
Total.....	113	85	124	322

* Under miscellaneous are grouped all industries from which not more than two children in any of the three classes are excluded.

Table No. 21 shows the industries which the children were not allowed to enter. They represent 322 individual positions. One child applied for a vacation permit on which his employer expected him to work 14 hours a day.

Table No. 22 represents the entire number of children licensed by the Bureau to enter gainful occupations since the present law became effective, in December, 1912. The second group shows those who have become 16 and those who were transferred from vacation to general permits. Subtracting these numbers from the total numbers licensed in the first group, we have remaining the third group, who were under the control of the Child Labor Law on January 1, 1915.

TABLE No. 22

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES FROM MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION UNDER PRESENT CHILD LABOR LAW SINCE DECEMBER 1, 1912, ALSO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO PASSED FROM UNDER THE REGULATION OF THESE EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES UP TO JANUARY 1, 1915

Year	Number of Children Licensed to Work							Number of Children Passing from Under Regulation of Original Employment Certificates									Number of Children Remaining Under Regulation of Child Labor Law		
	On General Employment Certificates		On Vacation Employment Certificates		Total			Reached 16th Birthday				Transferred from Vacation to General Employment Certificates		Total					
								Holding General Employment Certificates		Holding Vacation Employment Certificates									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Grand Total	Male	Female	Total
1912	141	88	.....	.....	141	88	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	88	229
1913	3,555	3,016	1,612	934	5,167	3,950	9,117	656	537	55	23	185	102	896	662	1,558	4,271	3,288	7,559
1914	2,166	1,414	1,145	674	3,311	2,088	5,399	1,980	1,649	300	118	461	257	2,741	2,024	4,765	570	64	634
Total	5,862	4,518	2,757	1,608	8,619	6,126	14,745	2,636	2,186	355	141	646	359	3,637	2,686	6,323	4,982	3,440	8,422

TABLE No. 23

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON BETWEEN NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTED BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE CITY LEAVING SCHOOL TO GO TO WORK AND NUMBER WHO SECURED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES FROM MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

Month	Left School to Go to Work						Total	Secured General Employment Certificates						Total
	White			Colored				White			Colored			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
January	496	292	788	77	111	188	976	157	114	271	6	1	7	278
February	151	83	234	19	52	71	305	125	105	230	7	.....	7	237
March	157	106	263	17	29	46	309	169	115	284	9	.....	9	293
April	172	106	278	30	29	59	337	158	114	272	15	1	16	288
May	239	128	367	32	55	87	451	189	82	271	4	.....	4	275
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	147	354	6	.....	6	360
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	146	300	2	1	3	303
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	120	288	2	1	3	291
September	48	24	72	3	1	4	76	304	200	504	13	.....	13	517
October	137	52	189	23	22	45	234	201	122	323	14	.....	14	337
November	116	69	185	13	28	41	226	134	75	209	13	.....	13	222
December	78	55	133	10	20	30	163	103	70	173	6	.....	6	179
Total	1,594	915	2,509	224	347	571	3,080	2,069	1,410	3,479	97	4	101	3,580a

a This includes children coming from parochial as well as from public schools as well as 349 from counties adjacent to Baltimore City.

Table No. 23 shows a comparison by months of children leaving school to go to work and of those who secured general permits. While there is much variation in the figures by classes and months, there is a remarkable, although perhaps somewhat coincidental agreement in the totals; 3,080 children left school to go to work and 3,580 children secured permits.

Table No. 6 showed that 3,231 children who secured general permits live in Baltimore City, and only this number can be used as a basis for comparison with the figures from the schools; 347 colored females left school to go to work and only 4 secured permits. The remainder evidently entered domestic service. On the other hand, 915 female white left school, and presumably some of them went to work in private families. Compared with this number 1,404 secured permits. A certain number of children licensed to work by the Bureau had been educated outside of the city or county in which they lived at the time of securing their permits. Of those who had attended school in Baltimore City, a certain proportion had been out of school some time before applying for their work permits.

The discrepancies in the individual months can only be accounted for by the probable difficulty which the children found in securing positions; for example, in January, 496 male white children left school to go to work and only 157 secured permits. On the other hand, in September, 48 male white children left school to go to work and 304 secured permits. The latter group was presumably made up in part by children who at the end of the summer vacation decided to go to work and in part by children who became 14 during the vacation and who in September changed their permits from vacation to general.

Table No. 24 shows three groups of children: first, those represented in the Police Census of November, 1914; second, those enrolled in the Baltimore City schools in December, 1914; and, third, the total number holding

TABLE NO. 24

SEX AND COLOR	POLICE CENSUS OF BALTIMORE CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE TAKEN NOVEMBER 10–30, 1914, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 90 ACTS 1914					CHILDREN ON SCHOOL REGISTER		NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER THE REGULATION OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW							
	Number of Children of Specified Sex and Color					Net Enrollment Baltimore Public Schools December, 1914	Probably in Private and Parochial Schools	Holding General Employment Certificates			Holding Vacation Employment Certificates			Holding Street Trades Badges 1914	Total
	At School	Not at School			Grand Total			Issued 1913	Issued 1914	Total	Issued 1913	Issued 1914	Total		
		At Work	Not at Work	Total											
Male—White.....	38,869	4,184	1,310	5,494	44,363	33,027	5,842	1,010	2,075	3,085	600	1,081	1,681	1,962	6,728
Female—White...	38,069	3,336	2,091	5,427	43,496	32,102	5,967	918	1,404	2,322	430	668	1,098	.....	3,420
Male—Colored ...	5,237	384	225	609	5,846	5,137	100	50	97	147	11	64	75	287	509
Female—Colored .	6,289	233	288	521	6,810	6,365a	.....	.....	4	4	4	6	10	.....	14
Total.....	88,464	8,137	3,914	12,051	100,515	76,631	11,909	1,978	3,580	5,558b	1,045	1,819	2,864	2,249	10,671

a 76 more than given by police census.

b Includes 349 children from the Counties adjacent to Baltimore City.

permits. It will be noticed that the Police Census applies to children between the ages of 6 and 18. The larger proportion of those in the second group represent the same ages. On the other hand, the children under the control of the Bureau of Statistics are in no case under 10 years of age and in no case over 16. The Bureau's figures also represent a certain amount of duplication, since some children holding street trades' licenses may also be included among those who later secured vacation and regular permits. The 2,864 children holding vacation permits had in some instances secured regular permits as well. The total number of children in public and parochial schools, together with those holding permits of all kinds, is 99,211, as compared with 100,515 given by the Police Census.

Table No. 25

TABLE SHOWING GRADE COMPLETED AND NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED TO EACH OF THE 84 CHILDREN WHO QUALIFIED AS MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

	Grade Completed in Whole or in Part							Number of Permits Issued to Each Child							
	None and Ungraded	1	2	3	4	5	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Boys	2	2	7	18	33	4	66	35	9	11	7	2	1	1	66
Girls	..	...	3	6	9	...	18	8	4	3	2	1	...	...	18
Total	2	2	10	24	42	4	84	43	13	14	9	3	1	1	84

Table No. 26

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIES ENTERED BY 84 CHILDREN WHO QUALIFIED AS MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

Industries	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing—			
Metal Goods	19	4	23
Clothing	8	15	23
Wooden Box	10	....	10
Glass	8	....	8
Brushes	5	....	5
Candy	....	5	5
Straw Hat	4	....	4
Miscellaneous	23	9	32
Total	77	33	110
Mercantile—			
Department and other large retail stores	21	4	25
Small retail stores	6	1	7
Total	27	5	32
Mechanical—			
Printing	8	....	8
Canning	8	....	8
Telegraphy	4	....	4
Office	1	....	1
Total	21	....	21
General Miscellaneous	12	....	12
Total	137	38	175

Tables Nos. 25 and 26 refer to a group of 84 children who were not required to comply with the educational requirements of the Child Labor Law. They were excused as mentally defective and incapable of completing the fifth grade.

Table No. 25 shows the grade completed by each child as well as the number of permits issued to each during the year. All of these children secured their first permits during the year 1914. The four children who were in the fifth grade had not completed it, and were unable to

pass the educational test given by the Bureau. Most of these children were classified as mentally defective on the statement of their teachers. During the year it was decided to standardize the tests given children considered mentally defective, and through the courtesy of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic 20 were examined in the clinic. Of this number 16 boys and 2 girls were diagnosed as being definitely mentally defective and 2 boys were found to be mentally normal.

Table No. 26 shows the industries which these children entered. The numbers entering each one are small, but are given here as indicative of the kind of work the defective children try to do.

Up to the present point the tables have dealt only with those children who were handled formally by the Bureau. There were several additional groups who represent a sort of vanguard to the army of working children. The several groups of such children bring the aggregate of applications considered by the Bureau during 1914 to 15,181.

Sixty-six children, 50 of whom were boys and 16 girls, applied for permits within one month of their sixteenth birthday. They were therefore not required to go through the formality of securing permits, but were, of course, obliged to furnish proof of age. They were given informal permission to work until they became 16 years of age.

Two hundred and thirty-seven children who were already 16 years old found difficulty in obtaining work on account of their youthful appearance. These children gave satisfactory proof that they were over 16 years and were given statements to that effect by the Bureau. In other cases it is known that employers require baptismal certificates or other proof brought directly to them instead of such statements from the Bureau. This fact is an index of the care which employers take in order to prevent violations of the Child Labor Law.

Children frequently apply for permits, but for one reason or another do not obtain them on the day of application. In spite of the fact that much educational work has been done, many parents come to the Bureau without the necessary papers. In some cases, if the applicant gives satisfactory proof that he can comply with all the requirements of the law, a temporary permit is granted him if he has a position awaiting him. This method is adopted with special frequency for children who have minor physical defects, and who agree to undergo treatment within a limited time during the period of employment. These temporary permits expire on a given date, and if the applicant returns and has fulfilled his obligation, the permit is granted. If he does not return, an effort is made through correspondence, both with the child and the employer to prevent his working without a permit. If this method is unsuccessful, his name is then referred to the School Attendance Department.

Table No. 27

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICANTS GRANTED TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES BY THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION DURING 1914

	General Employment Certificates	Vacation Employment Certificates	Total
Held for Physical Defects	99	100	199
Held for other Reasons	16	29	45
Total	115	129	244

TABLE SHOWING REASONS WHY PERMITS WERE NOT RENEWED

Became 16 Years of Age	12	3	15
Refused to Have Physical Defects Corrected	4	20	24
Miscellaneous Reasons	21	13	34
Unknown	57	88	145
Pending	21	5	26
Total	115	129	244

Table No. 27 shows that only 244 children out of a much larger number did not return to renew their permits. Of those granted temporary vacation permits, many went to the canneries in the counties and naturally did not return to the Bureau to have their permits renewed. Of those granted temporary general permits, 99 were held for physical defects and 16 for other reasons. The second part of the table shows in part the reasons why they did not renew their permits.

During the year the attention of the Bureau was called to the fact that large numbers of permits were returned by employers and kept on file until the children became 16 years of age. An investigation was therefore made to learn what these children were doing. It resulted in

the discovery that some of them were working without permits and these were obliged to return to the Bureau to renew their permits before continuing in their employment.

This investigation was made in part by the inspectors of the Bureau and in part by the School Attendance Department. The inspectors of the Bureau have not the power granted by the compulsory school attendance law. This law empowers those who administer it, to place every child between the ages of 14 and 16 into school unless regularly and lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere. The investigation by the inspectors was made during the summer when the schools were not in session. This fact may account partly for the small proportion of children reported by them in school. As a matter of fact, however, the individual reports from the School Attendance Department bore evidence to their having forced back into the schools certain children who had already been at work. The double table represents a certain amount of duplication. Some of these children for whom definite information was not obtainable by the inspectors were referred for a second investigation to the School Attendance Department. Search for children who could not be located was not abandoned until after an attempt had been made to find them through the Police Department. Many who had moved were found at new addresses, by means of the valuable co-operation of this department. A continuation of this investigation has been planned and it will probably bring large and satisfactory results. It showed that many of the children, overgrown for their age, had passed themselves off as being 16 years old.

The investigation has further brought to the attention of employers the necessity of constant watchfulness on their part. The result is the case of one employer engaged in an industry forbidden to children under 16 years of age, has been very enlightening. The investigation

brought to his notice several children working illegally in his employ. In consequence, he voluntarily undertook a thorough investigation of all his employes, in the course of which he found others under 16. He then suggested sending to the Bureau from time to time a list of all minors whom he engaged with a request for a report of their ages from the Bureau. This system which he established only during the latter part of the year has been applied to 66 children, among whom 9 were found to be under 16 years of age and who were immediately discharged. This step taken by an individual employer is an indication of the helpful co-operation possible between the employers and the Bureau, which if firmly established will aid greatly in the administration of the Child Labor Law.

TABLE NO. 28

SHOWING RESULT OF INVESTIGATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE PERMITS HAD BEEN RETURNED TO THE BUREAU AND WHO DID NOT APPLY FOR SUBSEQUENT PERMITS

INFORMATION SECURED THROUGH INVESTIGATION	INVESTIGATED BY BUREAU'S INSPECTORS			INVESTIGATED BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Working Without Permits	168a	90b	258	97c	44d	141	399
Out of Work	137	103	240	26	31	57	297
Could Not be Located	80	59	139	45	21	66	205
Needed at Home or in Domestic Service	....	17	17	12	94	106	123
Returned to School	42	12	54	43	21	64	118
No Information Obtainable	26	24	50	18	1	19	69
Permit Issued During Investigation	10	12	22	15	4	19	41
Living Outside of Baltimore City	20	12	32	1	....	1	33
Not Working Because of Illness	11	7	18	7	6	13	31
Committed to Corrective Institutions	12	3	15	9	2	11	26
Married	....	4	4	....	4	4	8
Deceased	1	2	3	....	....	....	3
Total	507	345	852	273	228	501	1,353

a 130 secured permits—6 of these had been working at prohibited occupations.

b 65 secured permits—13 of these had been working at prohibited occupations.

c 25 secured permits or street trader's badges—2 of these had been working at prohibited occupations.

d 29 secured permits—7 of these had been working at prohibited occupations.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF CHILDREN WHO WERE GRANTED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES BY MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION IN 1914.

Nationality	Male—14 Years			Male—15 Years			Female—14 Years			Female—15 Years		
	Number	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight	Number	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight	Number	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight	Number	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight
American	1,103	59.6	95.9	331	61.1	103.1	736	59.5	98.9	176	60.1	102.4
Hebrew	174	60.	93.	59	60.6	102.4	104	58.6	99.6	58	58.2	98.
German	199	59.3	96.	38	59.6	103.3	131	58.4	101.7	21	60.8	101 7
Polish	65	61.1	92.	8	58.4	95.8	49	59.2	97.	1	53.8	88.
Bohemian	32	60.	98.6	8	60.1	102.4	37	49.1	95.3	2	60.	101.5
Irish	23	60.	95.4	9	62.	95.9	20	58.4	91.4	6	59.6	77.
Italian	21	57.2	94.7	7	59.9	100.3	21	57.5	94.6	3	58.9	94.3
English	14	60.2	95.4	3	61.4	99.7	5	60.1	99.	4	62.2	110.7
Lithuanian	14	59.8	101.6	1	64.3	96.	6	56.3	89.9	3	59.3	110.
Hungarian	14	58.8	94.9	3	60.2	112.	4	57.7	102.5	2	61.8	107.5
Scotch	6	59.4	97.3	....	.....	.....	3	62.9	112.7	....	.....	.....
Others	30	60.	98.9	4	64.7	113.5	18	59.9	100.7	4	58.8	133.
Total	1,695	59.6	95.6	471	60.1	102.8	1,134	59.2	98.9	280	59.8	101.4
Total Male... 2,166		60.	97.1				Total Female... 1,414		51.7		99.3	

TABLE SHOWING STAGE OF MATURITY REACHED BY CHILDREN WHO ENTERED INDUSTRY ON GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE IN 1914.

Male—Stage of Maturity	Number of Boys		Total	
	14 Years	15 Years	Number	Per Cent.
Prepubescent	753	87	840	38.8
Beginning puberty	184	31	215	9.9
Pubescent	740	354	1,094	50.5
Not reported	15	2	17	.8
Total	1,692	474	2,166	100.

Female—Stage of Maturity	Number of Girls		Total	
	14 Years	15 Years	Number	Per Cent.
Not matured	447	61	508	36.
Matured	680	224	904	63.9
Not reported	2	.....	2	.1
Total	1,129	285	1,414	100.

SUBSEQUENT EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

ANNA HERKNER

The licensing of children as they enter industry enables the State to take a count of that part of the population of school age, which ceases to enjoy the opportunities afforded by a system of free education and which instead by its labor contributes to the industrial prosperity and material wealth of the community. If the duty of the State were limited to care for industry and wealth, a child labor law might properly stop with such a count of working children, but since the State's primary responsibility is for the welfare of its citizens, the regulation of child labor must concern itself not only with the census of wage-earning children, but likewise with the conditions that surround them in industry. The mechanism for this grows out of the provision that the child report to the licensing officer to secure a new permit for every new position to be entered.

In the State of Maryland, where industry centers almost entirely in the city of Baltimore, practically all children who reported changing occupations live in Baltimore and vicinity. There were 4,437 such. Some of these had secured their original permits in 1913. The maximum number of positions held by a licensed child during the two years, 1913 and 1914, was 18. Of the total number, 10,151 children, who were granted general permits in Baltimore during the two years, 1913 and 1914, under the present law, about 7,100, or 70 per cent, have either stayed with the original occupation or have disappeared from industry altogether. The remaining 30 per cent have made one or more changes; 1,484, or 15 per cent, have made only one change; 236 children, or nearly 3 per cent, have had from 6 to 18 permits in two years.

A more detailed study of these will be found in the next chapter.

TABLE NO. 1

SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS SECURED BY THE CHILDREN WHO ENTERED INDUSTRY DURING 1913 AND 1914 IN BALTIMORE CITY

NUMBER OF PERMITS	NUMBER OF PERMITS OF SPECIFIED KIND ISSUED			CHILDREN WHO HAVE ATTAINED THE SPECIFIED KIND OF PERMIT	
	1913	1914	Total	Number	Per Cent.
1st	6,571	3,580	10,151	7,100	69.95
2nd	2,064	2,003	4,067	1,484	14.61
3rd	865	1,034	1,899	751	7.4
4th	368	571	939	342	3.36
5th	166	362	528	238	2.34
6th	64	197	261	101	1.00
7th	33	114	147	70	.69
8th	15	53	68	29	.29
9th	8	29	37	15	.15
10th	3	18	21	5	.05
11th	2	14	16	4	.04
12th	2	10	12	.....	.....
13th	.....	12	12	5	.05
14th	.....	7	7	.....	.....
15th	.....	7	7	4	.04
16th	.....	3	3	1	.01
17th	.....	2	2	1	.01
18th	.....	1	1	1	.01
Total	10,161	8,017	18,178	10,151	100

Conditions surrounding children in industry can be best understood if approached through the classification of the industries into which children go. In order to know exactly how many children have entered occupations in the several industries, Table No. 2 is arranged to show the number of children securing original permits as well as those entering positions or subsequent permits in the given classification of industries.

TABLE NO. 2

SHOWING NUMBER OF GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR OCCUPATIONS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN 1914

INDUSTRY	ORIGINAL			SUBSEQUENT			TOTAL					
							Male		Female		Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—												
Men's and Women's Clothing	194	400	594	250	486	736	444	33.	886	66.	1,330	16.6
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	181	28	209	408	71	479	589	86.	99	14.	688	8.6
Cotton Goods	65	96	161	96	75	171	161	49.	171	51.	332	4.1
Bottle Stoppers	74	32	106	132	84	216	206	64.	116	36.	322	4.0
Candy and Chewing Gum	25	86	111	66	131	197	91	30.	217	70.	308	3.8
Wooden Boxes	87	8	95	142	7	149	229	94.	15	6.	244	3.0
Paper Boxes and Bags	14	64	78	23	77	100	37	21.	141	79.	178	2.2
Straw Hats	29	56	85	40	34	74	69	43.	90	57.	159	1.9
Bread and Bakery Products	33	36	69	37	46	83	70	46.	82	54.	152	1.8
Furniture and Pianos	46	2	48	74	4	78	120	95.	6	5.	126	1.5
Brooms, Brushes	35	10	45	59	13	72	94	80.	23	20.	117	1.4
Glass and Pottery	38	3	41	58	3	61	96	94.	6	6.	102	1.2
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	2	48	50	9	18	27	11	14.	66	86.	77	1.0
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	41	2	43	26	3	29	67	93.	5	7.	72	.9
Buckles and Buttons	9	8	17	17	11	28	26	58.	19	42.	45	.6
Reed Work	13	.....	13	31	.....	31	44	100.	.....	.....	44	.5
Cigars	5	15	20	3	15	18	8	21.	30	79.	38	.5
Textiles, other than Cotton	4	12	16	9	12	21	13	35.	24	65.	37	.5
Boots and Shoes	10	3	13	18	2	20	28	85.	5	15.	33	.4
Umbrellas	3	6	9	9	13	22	12	39.	19	61.	31	.4
Leather Goods	12	.....	12	13	1	14	25	96.	1	4.	26	.3
Steel Products	7	.....	7	3	.....	3	10	100.	.....	.....	10	.1
Planing Mill Products	5	.....	5	4	.....	4	9	100.	.....	.....	9	.1
Total	932	915	1,847	1,527	1,106	2,633	2,459	55.	2,021	45.	4,480	56.
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—												
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	232	309	541	278	211	489	510	49.	520	50.	1,030	12.8
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	337	43	380	227	28	255	564	89.	71	11.	635	7.9
Wholesale Stores	108	7	115	94	5	99	202	94.	12	6.	214	2.6
Total	677	359	1,036	599	244	843	1,276	68.	603	32.	1,879	23.
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—												
Canning	42	38	80	100	105	205	142	50.	143	50.	285	3.6
Printing and Publishing	128	21	149	125	17	142	253	87.	38	13.	291	3.6
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc.	17	32	49	25	55	80	42	33.	87	67.	129	1.6
Place of Amusement	24	.....	24	12	1	13	36	97.	1	3.	37	.5
Laundry	6	18	24	13	24	37	19	31.	42	69.	61	.8
Restaurant	11	7	18	16	8	24	27	64.	15	36.	42	.5
Plumbing	16	.....	16	16	.....	16	32	100.	.....	.....	32	.4
Barber Shop	16	.....	16	9	.....	9	25	100.	.....	.....	25	.3
Total	260	116	376	316	210	526	576	64.	326	36.	902	11.
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	150	13	163	111	8	119	261	93.	21	7.	282	4.
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	82	2	84	164	3	167	246	98.	5	2.	251	3.
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	65	9	74	119	30	149	184	83.	39	17.	223	3.
Grand Total	2,166	1,414	3,580	2,836	1,601	4,437	5,002	62.	3,015	38.	8,017	100.

From the point of view of both employer and employe, the two main considerations involved in the shifting of the labor force are the length of time employed and the reasons for leaving. When the labor force is made up of children in the formative period of their lives, the importance of these two considerations is even greater. If the length of time employed is very short and the change of job is numerous, it means for the employer a waste of time and energy on the part of his hiring manager. With the child it makes for unsteady habits. Out of 4,132 children who reported length of time employed on the last job, 633 worked less than two weeks; 2,132 worked less than two months, and 2,000 worked longer than two months. The length of time idle between jobs likewise concerns both employer and child. To the employer it means if the period of idleness has been long, that he is employing a worker demoralized by idleness. To the child and those depending on him it means a direct as well as an indirect economic waste. It destroys habits of industry and loss of time means loss of wages. Averaging, but roughly, the report of time lost on 3,866 single shifts, it amounts to one month each. But it must be remembered that some of the children involved in these shifts have made other changes as well and suffered further loss of time. Five hundred and twenty-seven shifts have involved loss of time ranging from two months to a year. The largest single group, 1,289, is that representing from one week to two weeks loss between jobs and the second largest group, 976, represents less than a week lost in changing positions. In the length of time employed, the two largest groups are 487 employed from one to two weeks and 464 employed from two to three months. The next two groups are 327 employed from two to three weeks and 333 employed from three to four months.

TABLE

SHOWING LENGTH OF TIME WORKED IN THE SPECIFIED

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM PERMITS WERE RETURNED FROM SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES — NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTING HAVING WORKED GIVEN LENGTH OF TIME IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY								
	Less Than 1 Week	1 Week or More but Less 2 Weeks	2 Weeks or More but Less 3 Weeks	3 Weeks or More but Less 4 Weeks	4 Weeks or More but Less 5 Weeks	5 Weeks or More but Less 6 Weeks	6 Weeks or More but Less 7 Weeks	7 Weeks or More but Less 8 Weeks	8 Weeks
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—									
Men's and Women's Clothing	39	68	54	46	42	36	37	24	33
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	8	54	47	24	31	17	18	13	16
Cotton Goods	4	15	6	12	7	4	6	3	2
Bottle Stoppers	12	28	9	9	10	8	10	5	3
Candy and Chewing Gum	5	25	14	21	12	15	7	7	4
Wooden Boxes	1	18	16	10	6	7	7	6	2
Paper Boxes and Bags	2	11	4	3	6	3	3	2	7
Straw Hats	4	10	1	2	2	2	1	1	...
Bread and Bakery Products	1	14	9	5	6	5	2	1	...
Furniture and Pianos	1	5	2	3	6	4	4	....	4
Brooms, Brushes	1	9	3	3	6	6	3	1	4
Glass and Pottery	3	12	2	2	5	1	....	4	2
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	3	2	4	2	3	1	....	1	4
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	....	8	7	....	5	2	4	1	4
Buckles and Buttons	1	1	3	....	1	3	....	....	1
Reed Work	2	7	4	1	4	4	1	1	1
Cigars	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	...
Textiles, other than Cotton	1	....	2	1	1	1	1	2	...
Boots and Shoes	1	5	1	2	1	3	....	....	...
Umbrellas	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	2	1
Leather-Goods	....	2	....	1	2	1	2	1	1
Steel Products	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	...
Planing Mill Products	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...
Total	89	298	190	148	159	125	106	78	89
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—									
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	18	67	48	31	27	22	26	12	17
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	8	34	28	16	15	13	13	5	8
Wholesale Stores	2	12	9	5	4	4	5	7	4
Total	28	113	85	52	46	39	44	24	29
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—									
Canning	1	13	8	11	10	8	13	16	12
Printing and Publishing	8	14	6	9	6	7	5	2	5
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc.	2	5	4	2	2	....	1	4	5
Place of Amusement	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	1
Laundry	....	3	1	3	....	2	1	2	...
Restaurant	1	5	2	1	....	1	1	....	...
Plumbing	....	2	1	2	2	1	....	....	1
Barber Shop	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	...
Total	12	44	23	31	22	19	22	24	24
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	1	7	10	5	8	5	5	4	2
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	10	11	15	14	3	11	5	5	5
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	6	14	4	7	3	4	2	2	1
Grand Total	146	487	327	257	241	203	184	137	150

No. 4

INDUSTRIES BY THE CHILDREN LEAVING THEM

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM PERMITS WERE RETURNED FROM SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES —Concluded

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTING HAVING WORKED GIVEN LENGTH OF TIME IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY—Concluded														
2 Months or More but Less Than 3 Months	3 Months or More but Less Than 4 Months	4 Months or More but Less Than 5 Months	5 Months or More but Less Than 6 Months	6 Months or More but Less Than 7 Months	7 Months or More but Less Than 8 Months	8 Months or More but Less Than 9 Months	9 Months or More but Less Than 10 Months	10 Months or More but Less Than 11 Months	11 Months or More but Less Than 12 Months	12 Months or More	Total	Unknown	Did not Work	Grand Total
100	70	60	53	40	26	23	22	17	27	50	867	37	25	929
44	22	20	18	11	8	10	7	3	5	9	385	13	8	406
19	16	5	13	11	8	7	3	3	12	12	168	18	1	187
24	16	13	13	3	11	8	9	6	5	8	210	12	3	225
22	16	10	12	13	8	3	5	2	1	5	207	9	4	220
23	12	5	9	2	2	4	4	....	3	4	141	3	6	150
14	13	3	3	2	7	9	1	2	1	4	100	5	4	109
7	7	2	5	2	....	1	2	2	1	....	52	..	4	56
5	9	2	4	4	2	3	4	1	1	3	81	2	4	87
1	5	2	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	45	5	1	51
10	5	4	7	....	1	1	....	1	1	4	70	3	...	73
2	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	....	51	3	4	58
6	3	1	1	2	....	3	2	....	....	1	39	...	...	39
3	....	1	3	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	42	...	1	43
3	2	1	5	2	1	2	....	1	....	2	29	4	...	33
4	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	35	...	1	36
1	3	1	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	19	....	...	19
....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	14	...	...	14
1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	3	1	22
....	1	1	1	....	3	1	....	2	....	....	15	1	...	16
2	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	16	1	...	17
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	...	5
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	...	...	3
291	209	135	161	100	82	81	63	45	59	103	2,611	120	67	2,798
48	36	25	31	22	7	12	9	5	5	22	490	24	23	537
26	21	9	11	8	3	4	3	1	4	6	236	11	11	258
7	9	9	5	5	2	3	1	2	1	2	98	1	1	100
81	66	43	47	35	12	19	13	8	10	30	824	36	35	895
28	7	3	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	138	4	4	146
11	11	7	4	....	....	6	3	1	1	2	108	6	4	118
10	8	2	4	6	3	3	3	1	3	2	70	6	...	76
1	4	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	...	...	17
2	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	19	...	...	19
3	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	21	...	1	22
4	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	17	...	...	17
2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	...	2	8
61	33	16	15	10	4	13	7	4	4	8	396	16	11	423
8	9	4	5	3	6	3	5	2	3	5	100	2	4	106
16	9	8	4	3	1	....	2	....	3	3	128	8	1	137
7	7	4	5	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	73	1	2	76
464	333	210	237	152	105	117	91	61	80	150	4,132	183	122	4,437

TABLE NO. 3

SHOWING LENGTH OF TIME CHILDREN WHO SECURED SUBSEQUENT GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1914 WERE EMPLOYED ON PREVIOUS JOB AND LENGTH OF TIME IDLE SINCE THAT EMPLOYMENT

LENGTH OF TIME	Number Employed Specified Length of Time	Number Idle Specified Length of Time
Less than 1 week	146	976
1 week or over, but less than 2 weeks	487	1,289
2 weeks or over, but less than 3 weeks	327	339
3 weeks or over, but less than 4 weeks	257	236
4 weeks or over, but less than 5 weeks	241	176
5 weeks or over, but less than 6 weeks	203	106
6 weeks or over, but less than 7 weeks	184	68
7 weeks or over, but less than 8 weeks	137	69
8 weeks or over, but less than 9 weeks	150	80
2 months or over, but less than 3 months	464	144
3 months or over, but less than 4 months	333	105
4 months or over, but less than 5 months	210	68
5 months or over, but less than 6 months	237	65
6 months or over, but less than 7 months	152	28
7 months or over, but less than 8 months	105	29
8 months or over, but less than 9 months	117	30
9 months or over, but less than 10 months	91	21
10 months or over, but less than 11 months	61	9
11 months or over, but less than 12 months	80	12
12 months or more	150	16
Total Number Reporting	4,132	3,866
Did Not Work	122	.....
Unknown	183	571
Total	4,437	4,437

The reasons why children leave their jobs, if carefully gathered in relation to the occupations left, would form a much more intelligent basis for prohibiting occupations and for child labor legislation in general than any at present in vogue. Although not required by law, it is the practice of the Bureau to inquire of children, who are seeking subsequent permits, the reason for leaving the

last job. As a check on their statements, the reasons reported by the employers are also gathered. That the vast majority of children leave voluntarily is a fact adduced from children and employers alike. Employers do not always report the reason for the child's leaving, although a double effort is made by the Bureau to get them to do so. Special provision is made on the permit for their answers and when they fail to report in this manner a return postal is sent them, but in spite of this they failed to report the reasons why 1,240 positions were left.

Such reasons as were reported by the employers fall into three general divisions, either the child left, in which case he generally did not explain to the employer his reason for so doing, or the child was discharged, sometimes because his services were unsatisfactory, but quite as often because the busy season was over and he was not needed. Frequently no explanation of the reason for discharge was given.

TABLE NO. 5

SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEAVING POSITIONS AND THE REASONS THEREFOR AS REPORTED BOTH BY EMPLOYER AND CHILD

REASON FOR LEAVING	LEAVING POSITION FOR SPECIFIED REASON			
	REPORTED BY CHILD		REPORTED BY EMPLOYER	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Left Voluntarily	2,731	61.5	2,315	52.2
Discharged	1,280	28.9	674	15.2
Not Reported	271	6.1	1,240	28.0
Not Employed	89	2.0	134	2.9
Duplicate Permit	66	1.5	75	1.7
Total	4,437	100.	4,437	100.

TABLE No. 6

SHOWING REASONS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS FOR CHILDREN LEAVING THE SEVERAL INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEAVING SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND THE EMPLOYER'S REASON FOR THEIR LEAVING											TOTAL NUMBER OF PERMITS RETURNED.
	CHILD LEFT			DISCHARGED				REASON NOT REPORTED	TOTAL	NOT EMPLOYED	DUPLICATE AND CHANGE OF OCCUPATION WITH SAME EMPLOYER	
	VOLUNTARILY (NO REASON SPECIFIED)	MISCELLANEOUS REASONS	TOTAL LEAVING JOBS	UNSATISFACTORY	NOT NEEDED	NO REASON SPECIFIED	TOTAL					
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—												
Men and Women's Clothing	504	17	521	35	55	12	102	254	877	27	25	929
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	280	3	283	15	13	11	39	69	391	10	5	406
Cotton Goods	102	.....	102	17	27	6	50	34	186	.....	1	187
Bottle Stoppers	125	.....	125	20	19	12	51	27	203	4	18	225
Candy and Chewing Gum	124	1	125	8	12	2	22	69	216	4	.....	220
Wooden Boxes	87	.....	87	9	.....	9	18	39	144	6	.....	150
Paper Boxes and Bags	55	.....	55	3	5	3	11	37	103	4	2	109
Straw Hats	25	1	26	3	7	1	11	13	50	4	2	56
Bread and Bakery Products	55	.....	55	5	2	1	8	21	84	3	.....	87
Furniture and Pianos	21	.....	21	4	.....	2	6	21	48	3	.....	51
Brooms, Brushes	39	.....	39	5	6	2	13	19	71	1	1	73
Glass and Pottery	31	1	32	1	2	1	4	18	54	4	.....	58
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	13	.....	13	1	6	.....	7	19	39	.....	.....	39
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	17	.....	17	1	1	2	4	21	42	1	.....	43
Buckles and Buttons	23	.....	23	4	.....	.....	4	4	31	.....	2	33
Reed Work	7	.....	7	.....	3	.....	3	23	33	3	.....	36
Cigars	11	.....	11	.....	1	1	2	5	18	.....	1	19
Textiles, other than Cotton	5	.....	5	2	3	.....	5	4	14	.....	.....	14
Boots and Shoes	6	.....	6	6	1	.....	7	7	20	.....	2	22
Umbrellas	8	.....	8	.....	5	.....	5	3	16	.....	.....	16
Leather Goods	11	.....	11	2	2	.....	4	2	17	.....	.....	17
Steel Products	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	5
Planing Mill Products	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total	1,536	23	1,579	141	170	65	376	710	2,665	74	59	2,798
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—												
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	284	3	287	42	48	20	110	115	512	24	1	537
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	94	8	102	34	11	5	50	93	245	11	2	258
Wholesale Stores	46	.....	46	11	6	5	22	30	98	1	1	100
Total	424	11	435	87	65	30	182	238	855	36	4	895
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—												
Canning	35	1	36	5	17	.....	22	82	140	5	1	146
Printing and Publishing	50	1	51	13	4	1	18	44	113	4	1	118
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc.	30	.....	30	7	12	.....	19	23	72	1	3	76
Place of Amusement	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	14	17	.....	.....	17
Laundry	8	.....	8	1	.....	1	2	8	18	1	.....	19
Restaurant	4	.....	4	2	1	1	4	12	20	1	1	22
Plumbing	6	.....	6	3	.....	1	4	6	16	1	.....	17
Barber Shop	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	2	.....	8
Total	136	2	138	32	36	4	72	192	402	15	6	423
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	43	1	44	15	3	4	22	35	101	3	2	106
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	88	1	89	8	.....	1	9	33	131	4	2	137
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	30	.....	30	5	5	3	13	32	75	2	1	78
Grand Total	2,277	38	2,315	288a	279	107	674	1,240	4,229	131	74	4,437

a Inattentive, 35; Trifling, 28; Playful, 13; Careless, 19; Unpromising, 10; Dilatory, 7; Insubordinate, 38; Improper Conduct, 21; Dishonest, 11; Miscellaneous, 106.

Because the child before entering on a new occupation is obliged to come to the Bureau for a new permit, it is possible to ascertain the reason for the child's leaving in almost every instance. Only during the very busy months did some children fail to report. Since it is the child that does the work, feels the environment and suffers the strain, his opinion about the job is really the one that should count for most and his reasons constitute quite a serious indictment of the occupations which his elders, through their representatives, have left legally open to him.

The reason given by the largest single group of children, 677, for leaving their jobs was that they did not like them. Although this is very general, the dissatisfaction in each case was actually serious enough for the child to prefer the alternative of weary seeking after a new job. The next largest group of children, 633, stopped work because of the excessive physical demands that it made upon them. Sometimes the specific complaint was that the work was "too hard or too heavy," or it required "too much standing or walking," or it was "too dusty or noisy," accompanied by "sickening odors," "excessive heat or cold," "strain on the eyes," "hard on the hands," or called for the operation of "heavy or dangerous machinery." The next largest group, 599, left because of insufficient wages; 132 had either long hours or night or Sunday work.

Table No. 8 shows the distribution by industry of the children who left their jobs for the several given reasons.

The wages of children in industry are important from two points of view. First, insufficient wages is one of the reasons given by large numbers of children for shifting about in industry, and, secondly, so much of the feeling in a community that obstructs the withdrawal of children from industry is based on the assumption that the amount of their earnings is sufficient to augment the family incomes considerably and to compensate for the education missed.

TABLE

SHOWING REASONS REPORTED BY CHILDREN

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEAVING SPECIFIED INDUSTRY AND THEIR REASONS FOR LEAVING							
	CHILD LEFT VOLUNTARILY							
	DISSATISFACTION WITH THE POSITION							
	Did Not Like the Position	EXCESSIVE PHYSICAL DEMANDS				Dissatisfied with Wages.	Dissatisfied with Hours.	Too Far from Home.
		Too Hard or Heavy or Dangerous Machine Work	Dusty, Noisy, Smelly or Otherwise Discomforting	Hard on Hands, Feet, Eyes, etc.	Total			
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—								
Men's and Women's Clothing	145	53	19	17	89	151	6	31
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	47	31	13	38	82	67	3	23
Cotton Goods	22	14	11	2	27	14	3	11
Bottle Stoppers	31	33	6	11	50	12	2	7
Candy and Chewing Gum	24	13	28	2	43	20	3	5
Wooden Boxes	31	36	5	1	42	14	2	3
Paper Boxes and Bags	16	3	10	1	14	21	1	7
Straw Hats	14	4	1	2	7	2	....	1
Bread and Bakery Products	18	10	3	2	15	9	9	3
Furniture and Pianos	7	5	4	1	10	9	....	1
Brooms, Brushes	11	7	4	2	13	9	....	....
Glass and Pottery	3	6	12	1	19	4	2	3
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	4	.....	5	....	5	6	....	....
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	3	11	5	2	18	4	....	2
Buckles and Buttons	5	3	1	1	5	5	....	....
Reed Work	3	.....	3	1	4	7	....	....
Cigars	6	.....	3	....	3	2	....	2
Textiles, other than Cotton	....	1	2	....	3	2	....	....
Boots and Shoes	....	2	.....	....	2	4	2	1
Umbrellas	9	2	.....	....	2	1	....	....
Leather Goods	2	1	1	....	2	5	....	1
Steel Products	....	1	.....	1	2	....	....	....
Planing Mill Products	1	.....	.....	....	....	2	....	....
Total	402	236	136	85	457	370	33	101
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—								
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	90	24	8	7	39	88	39	9
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	45	22	7	5	34	35	26	2
Wholesale Stores	19	14	2	....	16	17	5	4
Total	154	60	17	12	89	140	70	15
III ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—								
Canning	10	2	1	3	6	3	....	....
Printing and Publishing	24	9	1	6	16	10	3	3
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc.	11	5	11	....	16	10	....	1
Place of Amusement	1	.....	2	....	2	2	3	....
Laundry	4	2	1	....	3	6	2	....
Restaurant	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....
Plumbing	1	2	.....	....	2	2	1	....
Barber Shop	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1	2	....
Total	57	20	16	9	45	36	11	4
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	26	2	1	....	3	17	2	1
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	27	4	4	15	23	25	12	3
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	11	8	5	3	16	11	4	3
Total	677	330	179	124	633	599	132	127

No. 8

FOR LEAVING THE SEVERAL INDUSTRIES

NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEAVING SPECIFIED INDUSTRY AND THEIR REASONS FOR LEAVING—Concluded

CHILD LEFT VOLUNTARILY—Concluded										DISCHARGED								
DISSATISFACTION WITH THE POSITION—Conc.				PERSONAL REASONS														
Required to do Other Work Than Specified.	No Opportunity to Learn a Trade	Injured at Work	Total	Temporarily Employed in Country	Needed at Home	Returned to School	Miscellaneous	Total	Total Leaving Voluntary	Not Needed	No Reason Given	Total	Person Not Reported	Total	Not Employed	Duplicate Permit and Change of Occupation with Same Employer	Total Number Permits Returned
19	5	....	212	24	32	8	37	101	547	240	50	290	51	341	17	24	929
6	3	2	104	25	5	1	10	41	274	79	26	105	20	125	4	3	406
2	2	....	32	6	1	1	7	15	96	60	15	75	16	91	....	....	187
1	1	1	24	4	4	2	10	20	125	35	33	68	15	83	3	14	225
8	3	1	40	2	3	2	7	14	121	68	12	80	14	94	5	....	220
3	....	1	23	9	1	1	5	16	112	8	14	22	11	33	5	....	150
4	....	1	34	3	1	...	8	12	76	18	2	20	7	27	4	2	109
2	....	....	5	....	2	...	4	6	32	15	5	20	1	21	1	2	56
2	....	....	23	8	2	...	2	12	68	7	5	12	6	18	1	....	87
....	....	....	10	3	....	...	1	4	31	7	7	14	4	18	2	....	51
1	1	1	12	4	3	1	3	11	47	14	5	19	7	26	....	....	73
2	1	1	13	1	....	....	....	1	36	10	2	12	5	17	3	2	58
....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1	1	16	22	1	23	....	23	....	....	39
....	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	28	5	4	9	5	14	1	....	43
2	....	....	7	....	....	2	2	4	21	4	4	8	2	10	1	1	33
....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	14	8	7	15	4	19	3	....	36
1	1	....	6	....	1	....	1	2	17	1	...	1	...	1	....	1	19
1	....	....	3	2	1	...	1	4	10	2	1	3	1	4	....	....	14
1	....	....	8	....	1	1	1	3	13	5	1	6	1	7	....	2	22
1	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	15	1	...	1	...	1	....	....	16
....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	3	6	1	7	....	....	17
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	...	2	1	3	....	....	5
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	...	...	.....	...	.....	....	....	3
56	18	9	587	92	57	19	100	268	1,714	614	197	811	172	983	50	51	2,798
4	4	....	144	8	20	14	28	70	343	81	48	129	41	170	20	4	537
4	....	....	67	1	4	4	13	22	168	29	41	70	14	84	5	1	258
1	2	....	29	....	3	1	3	7	71	14	11	25	2	27	1	1	100
9	6	....	240	9	27	19	44	99	582	124	100	224	57	281	26	6	895
....	....	....	3	22	3	1	2	28	47	85	4	89	6	95	3	1	146
2	....	....	18	3	...	1	4	8	66	18	21	39	9	48	3	1	118
1	....	2	14	2	1	1	5	9	50	14	2	16	6	22	1	3	76
....	....	....	5	1	....	....	1	2	10	6	1	7	...	7	....	....	17
....	....	....	8	....	1	...	1	2	17	1	1	2	...	2	....	....	19
....	1	1	4	2	2	...	3	7	16	1	3	4	2	6	....	....	22
....	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	1	8	3	6	9	...	9	....	....	17
....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	5	1	2	3	...	3	....	....	8
3	2	3	59	30	7	3	18	58	219	129	40	169	23	192	7	5	423
....	....	....	20	1	...	2	8	11	60	15	20	35	7	42	2	2	106
....	2	1	43	3	1	2	7	13	106	6	11	17	11	28	2	1	137
....	1	....	19	1	....	....	3	4	50	17	7	24	1	25	2	1	78
68	29	13	968	136	92	45	180	453	2,731	905	375	1,280	271	1,551	89	66	4,437

TABLE NO. 7

SHOWING REASONS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS AND BY CHILDREN THEMSELVES FOR CHILDREN'S LEAVING THEIR POSITIONS

REASON FOR CHILD'S LEAVING THE POSITION	Number Children Reporting Specified Reason for Leaving	Number Employers Reporting Specified Reason for Child's Leaving
LEFT—		
DISSATISFACTION WITH THE POSITION—		
Did not like the position	677	.....
Excessive physical demands	633	.....
Insufficient wages	599	.....
Long or hard hours	132	.....
Too far from home	127	.....
Required to do other work than specified	68	.....
No opportunity to learn a trade	29	.....
Injured at work	13	.....
Total	2,278	.....
PERSONAL REASONS—		
Temporarily employed in the country	136	.....
Needed at home	92	.....
Returned to school	45	.....
Miscellaneous	180	38
Total	453	.....
LEFT VOLUNTARILY	.....	2,277
Total quitting	2,731	2,315
DISCHARGED—		
Not needed	905	279
No reason given	375	107
Unsatisfactory	.....	288
Total	1,280	674
TOTAL REASON SPECIFIED	4,011	2,989
NOT REPORTED	271	1,240
NOT EMPLOYED	89	134
DUPLICATE PERMIT OR CHANGE OF OCCUPATION WITH SAME EMPLOYER	66	74
Grand Total	4,437	4,437

The general weekly average of wages received by both boys and girls is $4.03. The highest average, $4.39, is found in the mechanical industries. The next highest, $4.32, in the telephone and telegraph service; the lowest, $3.41, in mercantile establishments. In considering these figures, one should bear in mind that they apply to children between 14 and 16. Those approaching 16 in most instances have been in industry a year or more and therefore may be supposed to have acquired some efficiency, speed and skill.

Table No. 10 gives a comparison between wages expected and wages actually received by both the boys and girls in the several industries.

TABLE NO. 9

SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ENTERED THE SPECIFIED CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES ON GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES, BOTH ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT, AND THE NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF THOSE ENTERING WHO LEFT

INDUSTRIES	CHILDREN ENTERING SPECIFIED CLASS OF INDUSTRIES ON GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE, ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT		CHILDREN LEAVING SPECIFIED CLASS OF INDUSTRIES		AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RECEIVED
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	
Manufacturing ...	4,480	55.9	2,798	62.5	4.20
Mercantile.....	1,879	23.4	895	47.7	3.41
Mechanical.....	902	11.3	423	46.8	4.39
Office Service.....	282	3.5	106	37.6	3.46
Telegraph and Telephone Service.....	251	3.1	137	54.6	4.32
Miscellaneous....	223	2.8	78	35.0	3.76
Total.....	8,017	100.	4,437	100.	4.03

TABLE No. 10

SHOWING AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE EXPECTED AND RECEIVED BY CHILDREN WORKING IN THE SEVERAL INDUSTRIES IN BALTIMORE CITY ON GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

INDUSTRY	TOTAL NUMBER ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR SPECIFIED INDUSTRY			WAGES EXPECTED AND RECEIVED							
				MALES				FEMALES			
				ENTERING SPECIFIED INDUSTRY		LEAVING SPECIFIED INDUSTRY		ENTERING SPECIFIED INDUSTRY		LEAVING SPECIFIED INDUSTRY	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Average Wage Expected	Number	Average Wage Received	Number	Average Wage Expected	Number	Average Wage Received
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—											
Men's and Women's Clothing	444	886	1,330	140	$3.54	315	$3.80	246	$3.46	536	$3.72
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	589	99	688	70	4.66	344	3.75	20	4.37	40	4.55
Cotton Goods	161	171	332	45	5.07	104	5.38	71	4.34	74	5.04
Bottle Stoppers	206	116	322	54	4.41	143	4.52	26	4.99	72	5.90
Candy and Chewing Gum	91	217	308	21	4.23	72	4.14	55	3.71	139	3.76
Wooden Boxes	229	15	244	56	4.33	134	4.42	8	3.37	3	3.33
Paper Boxes and Bags	37	141	178	9	3.79	23	4.30	48	3.37	80	3.72
Straw Hats	69	90	159	23	3.61	22	3.89	38	3.27	27	3.61
Bread and Bakery Products	70	82	152	22	4.13	41	4.25	31	4.09	44	5.76
Furniture and Pianos	120	6	126	40	4.13	45	3.94	2	5.00	.....	.....
Brooms, Brushes	94	23	117	22	3.39	60	4.10	8	4.02	9	4.21
Glass and Pottery	96	6	102	26	4.45	47	5.00	3	3.33	4	3.29
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	11	66	77	2	3.25	5	3.90	28	2.89	31	3.35
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	67	5	72	32	3.39	41	3.77	2	4.00	1	4.00
Buckles and Buttons	26	19	45	5	4.20	17	4.10	4	3.37	13	3.81
Reed Work	44	.....	44	10	3.20	33	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigars	8	30	38	3	3.50	2	4.50	5	4.30	16	4.13
Textiles, other than Cotton	13	24	37	3	4.83	5	4.60	8	4.00	9	3.53
Boots and Shoes	28	5	33	6	3.42	12	3.52	1	3.50	7	3.32
Umbrellas	12	19	31	2	3.00	8	4.37	5	4.00	6	4.04
Leather Goods	25	1	26	12	3.04	17	3.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel Products	10	.....	10	5	4.23	5	3.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planing Mill Products	9	.....	9	4	3.87	3	4.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,459	2,021	4,480	612	$4.04	1,498	$4.34	609	$3.75	1,111	$4.00
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—											
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	510	520	1,030	186	$3.08	276	$3.56	163	$3.49	221	$3.15
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	564	71	635	276	3.40	218	3.46	26	2.37	13	3.63
Wholesale Stores	202	12	214	94	3.49	95	3.56	7	5.28	3	3.50
Total	1,276	603	1,879	556	$3.30	589	$3.52	196	$3.47	237	$3.12
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—											
Canning	142	143	285	6	$4.75	70	$5.81	1	$6.00	48	$5.92
Printing and Publishing	253	38	291	101	3.45	104	3.58	17	4.13	6	4.16
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Coffee, Tea, etc.	42	87	129	14	3.86	20	4.09	26	3.85	51	4.02
Place of Amusement	36	1	37	18	4.14	16	4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundry	19	42	61	6	3.50	10	3.37	15	3.97	8	3.45
Restaurant	27	15	42	11	3.27	15	3.48	4	2.75	6	3.08
Plumbing	32	.....	32	13	3.27	15	3.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barber Shop	25	.....	25	10	2.85	6	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	576	326	902	179	$3.54	256	$4.25	63	$3.92	119	$4.71
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	261	21	282	128	$3.54	96	$3.39	11	$4.62	5	$4.90
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	246	5	251	39	4.27	118	4.31	2	4.70	5	4.75
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	184	39	223	53	3.88	66	3.81	6	4.00	7	3.28
Grand Total	5,002	3,015	8,017	1,567	$3.69	2,623	$4.10	887	$3.66	1,484	$3.92

Some idea of the relation between wages and the percentage of children leaving an industry is shown in the following table. When only a small per cent of the children in a given industry receive an adequate wage and a large per cent of the juvenile force is leaving positions in that industry, it is safe to assume that the general low wages in the industry have some relation to the number leaving it. Where a large part of the juvenile force receives a high average wage and is still subject to a constant shift, we may look for its reason in the demands that the occupations make upon the children. We find that the largest per cent of children leaving any industry was in the manufacture of reed goods. Here only 9 per cent of the force earned $4.00 or over, and 82 per cent of the number entering during the year left. This perhaps is not significant, because the total number that entered that industry was 44. The next highest per cent is 73, but this also involved only 33 children. Seventy-seven per cent of the number of children that entered the clothing industry left during the year and only 25 per cent had earned $4.00 or over. In the manufacture of bottle stoppers, 70 per cent of the number of children that entered left, although 80 per cent of those reporting a wage earned $4.00 or more. In the manufacture of tin products and cotton duck the number of children leaving was over 50 per cent of the number entering, although about 75 per cent had been earning $4.00 or more. Where a substantial number of children in an industry receive an average of $4.00 or more and a large per cent of those entering leave, there must be factors that deserve serious consideration.

TABLE NO. 11

SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENTERING AND LEAVING SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN BALTIMORE CITY AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RECEIVED BY THOSE LEAVING

INDUSTRY	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN				WAGE REPORTED RECEIVED						Relation of Number Leaving to Number Entering Per Cent
					$3.00 OR LESS		$4.00 OR LESS		OVER $4.00		
	Entering Specified Industry on General Employment Certificate	Leaving Specified Industry	Reporting Wage Received in Specified Industry	Not Reporting Wage Received in Specified Industry	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—											
Men's and Women's Clothing	1330	929	851	78	226	27.0	635	75	216	25.	70.
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	688	406	384	22	32	8.	115	30.	269	70.	59.
Cotton Goods	332	187	178	9	7	4.	37	21.	141	79.	56.
Bottle Stoppers	322	225	215	10	2	.9	42	20.	173	80.	70.
Candy and Chewing Gum	308	220	211	9	21	1.	140	66.	71	34.	71.
Wooden Boxes	244	150	137	13	6	4.	38	28.	99	72.	62.
Paper Boxes and Bags	178	109	103	6	20	19.	75	73.	28	27.	58.
Straw Hats	159	56	49	7	12	24.	41	84.	8	16.	35.
Bread and Bakery Products	152	87	85	2	4	5.	37	44.	48	56.	57.
Furniture and Pianos	126	51	45	6	13	30.	33	73.	12	27.	40.
Brooms, Brushes	117	73	69	4	5	7.	43	62.	26	38.	62.
Glass and Pottery	102	58	51	7	4	8.	13	25.	38	75.	57.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	77	39	36	3	14	40.	31	86.	5	14.	48.
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	72	43	42	1	13	31.	27	64.	15	36.	60.
Buckles and Buttons	45	33	30	3	2	7.	22	73.	8	27.	73.
Reed Work	44	36	33	3	16	48.	30	91.	3	9.	82.
Cigars	38	19	18	1	.....	.....	13	72.	5	28.	50.
Textiles, other than Cotton	37	14	14	.....	2	14.	9	64.	5	36.	38.
Boots and Shoes	33	22	19	3	4	21.	17	89.	2	21.	64.
Umbrellas	31	16	14	2	.....	.....	9	64.	5	36.	52.
Leather Goods	26	17	17	.....	10	59.	14	92.	3	18.	65.
Steel Products	10	5	5	.....	2	40.	2	40.	3	60.	50.
Planing Mill Products	9	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	66.	1	33.	33.
Total	4,480	2,798	2,609	189	415	16.	1,425	55.	1,184	45.	62.
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—											
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	1,030	537	497	40	205	41.	476	96.	21	4.	52.
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	635	258	231	27	95	41.	211	91.	20	9.	41.
Wholesale Stores	214	100	98	2	38	39.	86	88.	12	12.	47.
Total	1,879	895	826	69	338	41.	773	94.	53	6.	48.
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—											
Canning	285	146	118	28	15	12.	34	29.	84	71.	51.
Printing and Publishing	291	118	110	8	32	29.	96	87.	14	13.	41.
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc.	129	76	71	5	7	10.	51	72.	20	28.	59.
Place of Amusement	37	17	16	1	2	12.	5	31.	11	69.	46.
Laundry	61	19	18	1	7	39.	17	94.	1	6.	31.
Restaurant	42	22	21	1	9	43.	19	90.	2	10.	52.
Plumbing	32	17	15	2	6	40.	12	80.	3	20.	53.
Barber Shop	25	8	6	2	5	83.	6	100.	.....	.....	32.
Total	902	423	375	48	83	22.	240	64.	135	36.	47.
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	282	106	101	5	44	43.	91	90.	10	10.	38.
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	251	137	123	14	16	13.	61	50.	62	50.	49.
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	223	78	73	5	22	30.	57	78.	16	22.	35.
Grand Total	8,017	4,437	4,107	330	918	22.	2,647	64.	1,460	36.	55.

Although the wages earned by children vary from $1.00 to $10.00 a week, the large majority of wage-earning children fall into four groups, those earning $3.00, those earning $3.50, those earning $4.00 and those earning $4.50.

TABLE NO. 12

SHOWING WAGES EXPECTED AND RECEIVED BY CHILDREN WORKING ON GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1914

WEEKLY WAGES EXPECTED	CHILDREN EXPECTING SPECIFIED WAGE		CHILDREN RECEIVING SPECIFIED WAGE	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
$1.00 to $1.99	19	.5	61	1.4
$2.00 to $2.49	31	.9	73	1.7
$2.50	161	4.5	131	3.0
Over $2.50 to $2.99	7	.2	29	.7
$3.00	657	18.3	624	14.0
Over $3.00 to $3.49	16	.5	45	1.0
$3.50	509	14.2	738	16.6
Over $3.50 to $3.99	59	1.7	92	2.1
$4.00	477	13.3	854	19.2
Over $4.00 to $4.49	16	.5	51	1.1
$4.50	205	5.7	507	11.4
Over $4.50 to $4.99	15	.4	70	1.6
$5.00	130	3.6	360	8.1
Over $5.00 to $5.99	60	1.7	159	3.6
$6.00	63	1.8	154	3.5
Over $6.00	29	.8	159	3.6
Total	2,454	68.6	4,107	92.6
Unknown	1,126	31.4	330	7.4
Total	3,580	100.	4,437	100.

TABLE

SHOWING WEEKLY WAGE EXPECTED AND RECEIVED

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENTERING SPECIFIED INDUSTRY ON ORIGINAL GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE WHO REPORTED EXPECTED GIVEN WAGE												
	$1.00 to $1.99	$2.00 to $2.49	$2.50	Over $2.50 to $2.99	$3.00	Over $3.00 to $3.49	$3.50	Over $3.50 to $3.99	$4.00	Over $4.00 to $4.49	$4.50	Over $4.50 to $4.99	$5.00
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—													
Men's and Women's Clothing	6	3	24	2	114	7	108	8	73	....	21	1	10
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	....	1	1	....	5	....	6	5	12	1	18	2	22
Cotton Goods	....	....	....	....	6	1	4	19	18	7	9	2	15
Bottle Stoppers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	15	1	29	....	7
Candy and Chewing Gum	....	....	2	....	12	1	17	1	28	....	11	....	1
Wooden Boxes	....	....	2	....	7	....	10	....	13	1	18	2	6
Paper Boxes and Bags	....	....	....	1	25	....	7	13	6	....	4	....	1
Straw Hats	....	....	2	....	28	....	13	....	17	....	....	....	1
Bread and Bakery Products	....	2	....	....	4	1	3	....	22	1	12	....	6
Furniture and Pianos	....	....	....	....	14	....	4	1	8	....	3	....	6
Brooms, Brushes	....	....	1	....	3	2	7	....	8	....	5	....	2
Glass and Pottery	....	....	1	....	1	1	4	3	3	....	7	1	1
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	....	....	12	....	12	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	....	....	3	....	15	....	6	....	6	....	2	....	2
Buckles and Buttons	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	1
Reed Work	....	....	2	....	4	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
Cigars	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	1
Textiles, other than Cotton	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	3	....	2
Boots and Shoes	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....
Umbrellas	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	1	....	....
Leather Goods	....	....	6	....	1	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....
Steel Products	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....
Planing Mill Products	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....
Total	6	7	57	4	256	13	212	51	253	11	127	8	84
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—													
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	2	1	34	....	144	1	116	....	43	....	5	....	2
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	9	11	33	3	96	....	72	....	41	....	18	....	8
Wholesale Stores	....	2	4	....	37	....	26	....	22	....	....	....	5
Total	11	14	71	3	277	1	214	....	106	....	23	....	15
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—													
Canning	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Printing and Publishing	....	1	7	....	41	....	32	....	21	2	4	....	5
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc	....	....	....	....	4	....	7	5	19	....	4	....	1
Place of Amusement	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	2	1	5	....	3
Laundry	....	1	....	....	4	....	4	....	7	....	1	....	4
Restaurant	....	1	3	....	5	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Plumbing	....	....	3	....	5	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1
Barber Shop	1	2	1	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Total	2	5	14	....	65	....	52	6	55	3	16	....	14
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	....	3	15	....	42	2	17	2	34	1	6	1	11
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	20	1	10	5	1
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	....	2	4	....	16	....	13	....	9	....	3	1	5
Grand Total	19	31	161	7	657	16	509	59	477	16	205	15	130

No. 13

BY CHILDREN IN THE SEVERAL INDUSTRIES

Number of Children Entering Specified Industry on Original General Employment Certificate Who Reported Expected Given Wage —Concluded							Number of Children Leaving Specified Industry Who Reported Having Received Given Wage																		
Over $5.00 to $5.99	$6.00	Over $6.00	Total	No Wage	Unknown	Grand Total	$1.00 to $1.99	$2.00 to $2.49	$2.50	Over $2.50 to $2.99	$3.00	Over $3.00 to $3.49	$3.50	Over $3.50 to $3.99	$4.00	Over $4.00 to $4.49	$4.50	Over $4.50 to $4.99	$5.00	Over $5.00 to $5.99	$6.00	Over $6.00	Total	Not Reported	Grand Total
....	1	8	386	9	199	594	27	26	30	11	132	8	193	13	195	18	86	3	73	15	7	14	851	78	929
8	6	3	90	...	119	209	4	6	3	5	14	3	28	11	41	...	70	20	84	30	37	28	384	22	406
14	15	6	116	...	45	161	...	1	1	...	5	3	5	5	17	10	8	3	14	37	43	26	178	9	187
23	...	1	80	...	26	106	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	34	2	62	...	22	41	12	34	215	10	225
1	...	2	76	...	35	111	4	2	3	2	10	3	35	5	76	...	44	3	18	1	4	1	211	9	220
1	3	1	64	...	31	95	1	...	...	...	5	2	6	1	23	4	52	16	25	...	2	...	137	13	150
....	...	...	57	...	21	78	...	1	1	1	17	4	19	13	19	...	13	1	10	3	1	...	103	6	109
....	...	...	61	...	24	85	...	...	2	...	10	...	10	...	19	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	49	7	56
....	2	...	53	4	12	69	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	3	25	...	32	...	10	1	4	1	85	2	87
....	3	3	42	...	6	48	...	1	3	...	9	...	5	2	13	...	1	...	7	1	2	1	45	6	51
....	2	...	30	...	15	45	1	...	...	1	3	7	12	4	15	1	5	5	11	1	1	2	69	4	73
5	2	...	29	...	12	41	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	2	4	1	12	1	4	10	3	7	51	7	58
....	...	...	30	...	20	50	...	2	1	...	11	3	11	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	36	3	39
....	...	...	34	...	9	43	...	2	2	...	9	...	8	...	6	3	5	1	5	1	...	...	42	1	43
....	...	...	9	...	8	17	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	16	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	30	3	33
....	...	...	10	...	3	13	1	1	1	...	13	2	7	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	33	3	36
....	...	...	8	1	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	18	1	19
1	...	...	11	1	4	16	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	14	...	14
....	...	...	7	...	6	13	1	2	...	...	1	...	8	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	22
....	...	...	7	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	14	2	16
....	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	17
1	...	...	5	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	5
....	...	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
54	34	24	1,221	15	611	1,847	45	46	48	21	255	36	365	68	541	44	416	54	296	143	117	114	2,609	189	2,798
....	1	...	349	...	192	541	3	3	45	1	153	...	175	...	96	1	14	...	5	...	1	...	497	40	537
1	7	3	302	34	44	380	5	5	13	2	70	2	66	4	44	...	10	...	7	1	2	...	231	27	258
....	2	3	101	3	11	115	...	2	3	...	33	...	27	...	21	...	7	...	2	...	2	1	98	2	100
1	10	6	752	37	247	1,036	8	10	61	3	256	2	268	4	161	1	31	...	14	1	5	1	826	69	895
....	4	...	7	...	73	80	1	4	...	...	10	1	6	2	10	1	9	1	15	6	19	33	118	28	146
2	3	...	118	...	31	149	2	...	3	1	26	1	37	...	26	1	6	...	4	...	2	1	110	8	118
....	...	...	40	...	9	49	...	1	...	...	6	...	7	3	34	2	13	...	2	1	1	1	71	5	76
....	1	...	18	...	6	24	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	1	16	1	17
....	...	...	21	1	2	24	...	3	...	1	3	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
....	...	...	15	...	3	18	...	...	4	...	5	1	5	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
....	...	...	13	1	2	16	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	2	17
....	...	...	10	...	6	16	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
2	8	...	242	2	132	376	5	10	7	2	59	3	64	7	83	5	37	1	23	7	26	36	375	48	423
....	2	3	139	1	23	163	...	6	10	...	28	1	22	1	23	...	2	...	5	...	2	1	101	5	106
1	...	1	41	...	43	84	1	1	2	2	10	2	6	12	25	1	16	15	14	7	3	6	123	14	137
1	3	2	59	6	9	74	2	...	3	1	16	1	13	...	21	...	5	...	8	1	1	1	73	5	78
59	57	36	2,454	61	1,065	3,580	61	73	131	29	624	4	738	92	854	51	507	70	360	159	154	159	4,107	336	4,437

A STUDY OF THE 15 LARGEST CHILD-EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES.

MILDRED RANKIN

Since the large majority of wage-earning children are grouped in a comparatively small number of industries, the long list of industries through which only a small number of children are scattered will be dropped out of consideration at this point.

Out of the 8,017 original and subsequent permits issued in 1914, 5,767 were for the 15 industries shown in Table No. 14; 3,199 males, 2,568 females. Of this number nearly two-thirds (62 per cent) were for the 5 industries leading the list, *i. e.*, the manufacture of clothing, department and other large retail stores, the manufacture of copper, tin and sheet iron products, telegraph and telephone service and printing and publishing.

By far the largest number of employment certificates are issued in September, though August and June are also heavy permit-issuing months. This is a fact true of each industry, with three exceptions. The largest number of children enter the manufacture of clothing in January and progressively fewer through the succeeding months, except in June, when presumably the close of schools leaves a large number free to find employment, and this industry gets a large share. The second exception is department stores, which, while employing the most children in September, employ in December next to the largest number for the sake of the holiday trade and the temporary rush season. The third exception is that in April more boys enter the telegraph service than in any other month but June.

Table No. 15 shows, first, the number of permits obtained by children entering the employ of the 12 firms employing the largest number in each of the 5 specified industries; second, the number of firms in each of the 5 industries; and, third, the percentage of children employed by the 12 specified firms of the total number employed by the industry.

In the manufacture of clothing 7 firms out of 282 employing approximately half of the children entering the industry. On the other hand, 181 firms each secure permits for but one child during the year. These represent only 13 per cent of the whole number of children getting permits to enter the clothing industry. These smaller firms are custom tailoring places, small shops that make coats, trousers, skirts or suits chiefly. The large firms are working chiefly on cotton goods; men's shirts or overalls, women's waists, dresses or muslin wear. However, two woolen garment manufacturing establishments are included here.

Likewise 6 only of the 42 department and large retail stores and 7 firms in the wooden box industry employ over half of the children entering these industries. In the copper, tin and sheet iron industry, one firm employs 302, approximately 44 per cent of all the children, and 7 firms employ almost nine-tenths of the total. In the printing and publishing industry, however, the opposite is true, and no one firm uses more than 6 per cent of the children of the entire industry.

TABLE

SHOWING NUMBER OF ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT EMPLOYMENT CER-

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR SPECIFIED INDUSTRY																							
	ORIGINAL																							
	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Men's and Women's Clothing	25	38	17	50	19	52	14	48	10	30	24	46	19	43	10	19	22	31	12	21	14	17	8	5	194	400
Department and Large Retail Stores	14	16	13	13	16	17	21	19	25	19	24	44	11	15	9	15	43	57	17	41	21	20	18	33	232	309
Copper Tin Products	11	6	4	1	11	2	7	...	16	2	24	3	14	5	31	3	33	5	12	...	7	...	11	1	181	28
Telegraph and Telephone Service	4	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	11	1	11	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	3	1	4	...	82	2
Printing and Publishing	10	...	6	1	11	...	13	1	10	1	11	3	10	3	16	4	13	3	10	1	10	3	8	1	128	21
Total	64	60	45	65	64	71	62	68	69	52	94	97	65	66	73	41	118	96	59	63	55	41	49	40	817	760
Cotton Mills	6	9	5	5	5	8	4	8	11	2	4	6	3	13	8	12	9	8	4	4	2	9	4	12	65	96
Wooden Boxes	8	2	4	2	6	1	16	...	5	...	9	...	3	1	13	...	14	2	3	...	...	3	3	...	84	11
Confectionery	7	8	1	7	2	5	2	6	...	1	1	3	1	6	2	15	5	15	4	11	...	6	...	3	25	86
Bottle Stoppers	1	9	6	5	3	6	9	2	9	4	9	1	9	6	6	4	8	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	66	40
Canneries	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	3	3	5	9	5	7	10	4	7	6	4	4	...	2	2	42	38
Paper Boxes	1	7	...	4	1	4	2	5	1	3	6	7	1	10	...	6	1	11	...	6	1	...	...	1	14	64
Straw Hats	...	8	1	4	3	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	6	14	6	11	3	5	2	2	28	57
Drug Packing	4	4	3	1	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	7	1	4	1	4	3	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	17	32
Brooms and Brushes	3	2	3	...	3	...	7	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	7	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	37	9
Glass	4	...	3	...	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	1	4	...	4	...	1	...	38	3
Total	35	49	26	28	31	27	50	31	35	14	34	29	27	45	46	59	66	64	35	41	18	26	13	23	416	436
Grand Total	99	109	71	93	95	98	112	99	104	66	128	126	92	111	119	100	184	160	94	104	73	67	62	63	1,233	1,196

No. 14

TIFICATES ISSUED FOR 15 SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS

NUMBER OF GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR SPECIFIED INDUSTRY—Concluded

SUBSEQUENT																								GRAND TOTAL	
JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL			
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
38	65	18	62	33	54	29	48	28	50	20	52	12	41	15	21	17	23	20	38	12	14	8	18	250	486	444	886
18	11	20	10	27	23	23	15	31	18	21	16	7	5	13	11	27	26	31	18	20	28	37	30	278	211	510	520
32	8	21	6	21	4	26	2	34	6	40	10	48	6	80	12	53	6	32	7	11	2	10	2	408	71	589	99
13	...	10	...	14	1	20	2	17	...	20	...	10	...	18	...	21	...	9	...	6	...	6	...	164	3	246	5
17	...	6	1	13	1	11	...	14	1	10	...	11	3	7	3	11	2	14	3	9	3	2	...	125	17	253	38
118	84	75	79	108	83	109	67	124	75	114	78	88	55	133	47	129	57	106	66	58	47	63	50	1,225	788	2,042	1,548
10	6	8	5	8	2	13	11	11	10	4	3	8	5	4	5	7	7	2	6	12	10	9	5	96	75	161	171
15	...	8	...	9	3	11	...	15	1	22	1	9	1	23	1	8	...	12	...	6	...	4	...	142	7	226	18
11	18	2	3	5	9	3	4	7	1	2	2	9	13	11	22	7	37	3	15	4	4	2	3	66	131	91	217
12	13	15	11	19	5	15	6	16	14	13	9	13	10	9	7	12	2	2	5	4	...	2	2	132	84	198	124
1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	11	10	3	6	10	18	54	40	12	11	3	14	2	2	...	2	100	105	142	143
...	5	4	6	1	7	3	3	4	7	4	8	2	11	2	11	2	10	...	5	1	2	...	2	23	77	37	141
7	3	2	4	3	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	11	8	6	3	2	5	1	40	34	68	91
1	2	2	3	...	6	3	1	...	8	...	5	1	14	5	5	4	8	3	1	4	1	2	1	25	55	42	87
6	...	5	1	5	1	7	...	4	3	5	...	5	...	4	1	9	2	8	3	1	1	...	1	59	13	96	22
1	...	6	...	5	...	2	1	3	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	10	1	9	1	7	...	3	...	58	3	96	6
64	48	52	33	56	36	65	26	73	54	59	34	59	72	118	97	74	89	50	56	44	22	27	17	741	584	1,157	1,020
182	132	127	112	164	119	174	93	197	129	173	112	147	127	251	144	203	146	156	122	102	69	90	67	1,966	1,372	3,199	2,568

TABLE NO. 15

SHOWING NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES FOR SIX SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES ARRANGED BY FIRMS IN DESCENDING SCALE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED

FIRMS	CHILDREN SECURING ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES TO ENTER:											
	Men's and Women's Clothing		Department and Large Retail Stores		Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products		Printing and Publishing		Telegraph and Telephone Service		Wooden Boxes	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Number 1	168	12.67	133	12.91	302	43.89	17	5.87	152	60.54	47	19.26
Number 2	118	8.90	106	10.29	131	19.04	15	5.17	57	22.70	38	15.57
Number 3	111	8.37	96	9.31	48	6.98	11	3.79	29	11.60	29	11.89
Number 4	87	6.56	81	7.86	47	6.83	11	3.79	11	4.40	26	10.65
Number 5	63	4.75	76	7.37	36	5.23	10	3.45	.....	.....	23	9.43
Number 6	62	4.68	73	7.08	27	3.92	10	3.45	1	.38	18	7.39
Number 7	50	3.77	69	6.69	19	2.76	7	2.41	1	.38	12	4.92
Number 8	47	3.55	63	6.11	17	2.47	7	2.41	.....	.....	9	3.68
Number 9	35	2.63	57	5.52	15	2.18	7	2.41	.....	.....	8	3.28
Number 10	35	2.63	54	5.24	5	.73	6	2.07	.....	.....	6	2.46
Number 11	22	1.66	53	5.14	4	.58	6	2.07	.....	.....	5	2.05
Number 12	20	1.51	25	2.42	3	.44	5	1.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Permits Issued to 12 Firms	818	61.68	886	86.04	654	95.05	112	38.62	251	100.	221	90.57
All Others	508	38.32	144	13.96	34	4.95	178	61.38	.....	.....	23	9.43
Total Permits Issued for the Industry	*1,326	100.	1,030	100.	688	100.	*290	100.	251	100.	244	100.

* The variation of 4 in total in clothing and of 1 in printing in this table, when compared with table 14, is due to a slight change of classification at the end of the year.

The next Table No. 16 shows the distribution by sex for the 12 firms specified in the previous table. It is apparent that in the clothing industry there are twice as many girls as boys. Moreover, more than three-fourths (76 per cent) of all the girls employed are in the 12 largest firms, while a comparatively small proportion of boys, one-fourth of all employed, are with the same firms. The firms that employ the largest number of children use girls in great quantities as operators on machines, hand sewers, such as basters and fellers, and finishers and packers—and they use very few boys as floor boys, carriers, possibly cleaners and for errand service. On the other hand, the smaller firms, whose output is men's and women's heavy wear, use girls very little because their work requires men to stitch and women to do the finishing, but they do use boys for delivery of garments and doing errands or as general helpers.

In the department stores there is almost even distribution of the sexes—510 boys and 520 girls. The number of girls who sell, wrap parcels, make change and act as floor girls or messengers is equaled by the number of boys who are designated bundle boys, wagon and delivery boys, and a few who are in the same occupations as are the girls. Noticeable in this table is the one department store which employs no girls under 16.

The high per cent of boys in the four other industries specified in the table is explained by the next table, No. 17, showing occupations for which children are employed. It is evident that they are used largely in supplementary tasks, especially such as errand service, inspecting, helping, learning, operating and in fewer numbers examining, wrapping, packing or in office work. These last occupations are the only ones which girls can do in such industries as the manufacture of copper, tin and sheet iron products, wooden boxes and printing, and since they are insignificant parts of the work, we find comparatively few girls employed therein.

TABLE No. 16

SHOWING: (a) NUMBER OF CHILDREN, MALE AND FEMALE, EMPLOYED BY 12 SPECIFIED FIRMS
(b) PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL NUMBER ENTERING INDUSTRY OF THOSE EMPLOYED BY 12 FIRMS
(c) TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRMS EMPLOYING CHILDREN IN EACH INDUSTRY

Firms	Clothing		Department and Large Retail Stores		Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products		Printing and Publishing		Telegraph and Telephone Service		Wooden Boxes	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number 1	4	162	29	104	278	24	17	.....	149	3	47	.....
Number 2	43	75	39	67	92	39	13	2	56	1	37	1
Number 3	51	59	40	56	39	9	11	.....	29	.....	28	1
Number 4	12	75	60	21	32	15	5	6	10	1	25	1
Number 5	9	54	34	42	35	1	10	.....	1	.....	23	.....
Number 6	37	25	73	.....	26	1	10	.....	1	.....	18	.....
Number 7	1	49	53	16	15	4	7	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Number 8	3	44	10	53	14	3	3	2	.....	.....	9	.....
Number 9	16	19	2	55	15	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Number 10	8	27	51	3	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	5
Number 11	8	14	42	11	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Number 12	3	17	10	32	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	195	620	443	460	558	96	97	13	246	5	205	16
Per Cent	23.93	76.07	49.05	50.95	85.32	14.68	88.18	11.82	98.	2.	92.76	7.24
Total Number Entering Industry	444	886	510	520	589	99	253	38	246	5	226	18
Percentage Employed by 12 Firms	46.15	70.13	86.86	88.46	94.72	96.96	38.46	34.21	100.	100.	90.70	88.88
Total Number of Firms in Each Industry	282		42		41		115		6		22	

The occupation tables here included (17, 18, 19 and 20) are of two sorts. Table No. 17 concerns 3,580 children who secured original employment certificates in the year 1914. Because they are required to have a prospective job before they may have a license to work, it was possible to tabulate the industries which children entered and the occupations which used them. From the standpoint of the industries it does not give a complete enumeration of the children employed because, in addition to these, they employ many children who have worked in other establishments, but who, of course, are tabulated as children securing subsequent employment certificates. A few of these last, *i. e.*, those in 6 specified industries, are analyzed in the three other occupation tables and studied with reference to wage received, their reason for leaving and length of time they had remained at the task last left. The listed occupations are also in two groups—those that are general, that is, are found in almost all industries, and those that are peculiar to certain industries only. Of the first, errand boys and girls, helpers, floor boys and cleaners are good examples; of the last, salespersons, preparers, turners-in, strip boys are illustrations.

There are 10 occupations that may be called general: errand service, helping, wrapping and packing, examining, office work, floor work, cleaning, operating apprentice work and delivery on wagons. These are loose combinations and are not entirely accurate, because terminology varies in different establishments; for instance, messengers in some places are no doubt doing much the same thing that floor workers or cashiers are doing in other places. Clerks are undoubtedly office workers in clothing establishments, and not salespersons. Further, the term apprentice is very loosely applied and the person so called is not getting the complete training that his title would suggest, but is simply the learner of a minor process in the industry. In spite of these discrepancies, the combinations follow the demands of the occupations on

the child. Floor walkers include pages and copy boys; office workers, besides those so-called, include a few stenographers, stock boys, counters, listers in laundries. Wrappers and packers, because they are in finishing process, include also markers, labelers. Operators, for the most part, are running the high-power sewing machines of the clothing establishments. Examining and inspecting make demands on the keenness of vision of children and so in this general heading have been included assorters, tending boys, trimmers of clothing establishments who are simply cutting ends of threads from a garment or snipping off uneven corners or raw edges. There are a large variety of helpers, whose work depends on the fresh energies of the youthful workers. These are carriers (of all sorts of wares), lumber bundlers or pilers, scrap handlers in the manufacture of bottle stoppers, can handlers in tin can establishments, store or order boys in small retail places, assemblers and porters.

On the other hand, certain specific occupations are listed because, though they are a small percentage of the entire group, they are relatively large and important groups in each particular industry. Nearly one-fifth of all who went into mercantile establishments, went into the responsibilities of selling. Cash boys, cash girls and cashiers are also peculiar to mercantile establishments, and if not carrying the unwrapped bundle and money paid in from purchaser to wrappers and change makers, they are placed in convenient parts of each division of the store to make change and wrap light packages.

Finishers who are pulling bastings, testing pads, buttoning and folding garments are found in the clothing trade, as are also hand sewers. Few of these workers are high-grade, but are engaged at such occupations as basting edges, felling linings, sewing labels, markers or buttons on unfinished garments. The simplicity of these tasks makes it possible for children to do nearly all re-

quired by the output of the regular operators, so we find each large firm employing its small percentage of hand sewers. Preparers in canning establishments do all the things that make the commodity ready for the can—they peel tomatoes, cap berries, snip beans. Turners-in in paper box establishments take the boxes that have been covered or lined at a machine and turn in the projecting edge—the lining or covering is usually gummed paper and no pasting is necessary. In bottle stopper establishments, the metal covers for milk or beer bottles are usually lined with cork. This is cut by machinery into long strips and the boys who receive these strips from the knife pile and carry away quantities of it, are called strip boys. In the tin can manufacture two processes are done entirely by boys. Bottom boys adjust the bottoms to small tobacco cans which the operators of machines then clamp or seal together. Usually two boys are required to keep the operator of one machine busy and the even speed requires careful concentration. Hookers-up in much the same way put together by hand the tops and bottoms of tin cigarette boxes.

TABLE

SHOWING OCCUPATIONS ENTERED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES BY CHILDREN

OCCUPATIONS	INDUSTRY																				
	I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING																				
	Men's and Women's Clothing	Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	Cotton Goods	Bottle Stoppers	Candy and Chewing Gum	Wooden Boxes	Paper Boxes and Bags	Straw Hats	Bread and Bakery Products	Furniture and Pianos	Brooms and Brushes	Glass and Pottery	Artificial Flowers and Feathers	Foundry and Machine Shop Products	Buckles and Buttons	Reed Work	Cigars	Textiles, other than Cotton	Boots and Shoes	Umbrellas	Leather Goods
Errand Boys, Girls, Messengers	131	15	2	3	3	1	....	10	....	9	2	1	....	16	....	....	1	....	3	2	....
Helpers	42	12	16	18	17	66	30	6	13	4	....	14	1	5	7	11	2	2	8	1	....
Wrappers, Packers, etc.	63	31	....	3	52	6	13	....	46	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	12	....	....	3	....
Examiners, Inspectors, Watchers	121	16	....	2	1	....	....	33	....	....	13	15	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....
Office Workers	13	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	3	....	2	....	9	....	....	1	5	....	1	....
Sales Boys, Girls, Clerks	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Floor Boys, Girls, etc.	50	9	....	13	4	9	1	24	....	9	....	....	....	8	....	....	3	....	....	2	....
Operators	77	14	....	31	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Doffers, Winders, Spoolers, Ballers	....	....	130	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Apprentices	15	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	4	....	3	1	4	....	2	....	....	1	....	2
Wagon Boys, Delivery Boys, etc	....	....	6	1	13	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
Hookers up, Stringers up	....	78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Finishers	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Cash Boys, Girls, Cashiers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Flower and Feather Makers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Preparers, Oyster Shuckers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Turners In	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hand Sewers	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Cleaners, Sweepers, Blank Greaser	3	12	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Strip Boys	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bottom Boys	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	5	4	1	11	20	5	6	....	....	17	22	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Reported	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	594	209	161	106	111	95	78	85	69	48	45	41	50	43	17	13	20	16	13	9	12

No. 17

RECEIVING ORIGINAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN 1914

INDUSTRY—Concluded

I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—Conc.			II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE				III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL									IV. OFFICE SERVICE	V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	GRAND TOTAL	
Steel Products	Planing Mill Products	Total	Department and Other Large Retail Stores	Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	Wholesale Stores	Total	Canning	Printing and Publishing	Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc.	Place of Amusement	Laundry	Restaurant	Plumbing	Barber Shop	Total				NUMBER	PER CENT.
4	.....	203	203	154	48	405	1	54	7	....	1	2	4	....	69	30	75	24	806	22.54
.....	.....	275	4	61	6	71	28	8	7	1	....	1	1	....	46	.....	.....	33	425	11.88
.....	.....	235	66	17	6	89	6	3	22	....	9	....	.....	.....	40	5	...	1	370	10.35
.....	.....	209	52	...	...	52	4	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	267	7.46
3	.....	49	26	13	23	62	....	19	5	1	5	....	5	....	35	91	6	4	247	6.91
.....	.....	14	73	77	23	173	....	8	3	1	1	....	.....	....	13	32	3	...	235	6.58
.....	.....	132	40	...	8	48	....	24	3	....	....	9	.....	.....	36	5	.....	.....	221	6.18
.....	.....	133	...	...	1	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	141	3.94
.....	.....	130	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	3.63
.....	.....	38	3	11	...	14	....	20	....	....	....	....	6	12	38	.....	...	8	98	2.79
.....	.....	34	19	37	...	56	.....	.....	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	92	2.57
.....	.....	78	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	2.18
.....	.....	57	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	1.59
.....	.....	.....	52	10	...	62	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	1.73
.....	.....	47	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	1.31
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	40	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	1.11
.....	.....	27	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.76
.....	.....	27	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.76
.....	.....	23	2	...	...	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.72
.....	.....	22	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.61
.....	.....	13	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.36
.....	.....	96	1	...	...	1	....	6	2	21	4	6	....	4	43	.....	...	4	144	4.03
.....	5	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.01
7	5	1,847	541	380	115	1,036	80	149	49	24	24	18	16	16	376	163	84	74	3,580	100.

Table No. 17 shows clearly the proportionate numbers of children entering the leading occupations in different industries in a given space of time. By far the largest number (51 per cent) are engaged in manufacturing. A third more enter mercantile establishments. Conspicuous here are two groups: those who enter errand service and those who undertake the responsibilities of selling. In office service it is evident that a majority are working inside the establishments, only 30, or less than 10 per cent, are in errand service; however, office or floor boys and girls and clerks are usually doing much the same kind of work inside that messengers do on the outside. In telegraph service, street work is general, very few children being used as office workers or clerks.

The total entering errand service is conspicuous among the grand totals. However, if the terms used in different establishments could have been defined and the lines drawn closely about kinds of work done, it is probable that the number would have more than doubled and over half the children would be found engaged in transferring messages, commodities or parts of articles in process of production from one person or place to another.

With two exceptions, all other tasks are what might be called supplementary, representing relatively unimportant parts of the manufacture or distribution, but since they are dependent on machines or machines are dependent on them, and since the size of pay depends on the output, often certain exacting demands are made that are unnatural to children; wrappers, packers, tiers and labelers must keep the stream of articles passing so as to avoid congestion, whether it is in a store or packing establishment. Winders and spoolers, hookers-up, bottom boys and preparers must keep the quantities of thread, cans assembled or fruit and vegetables ready for the various machines to whose operators they are constantly passing. Turners-in, strip boys and finishers or hand sewers must keep up with the machines that are rapildy turning

out the particular product concerned. Thus it is that speed and monotonous repetition become prime requisites and neither of these ought to be expected of growing youths.

But to think children simply supplement other workers is to utterly ignore the 10 per cent who are shown to be engaged at two primary occupations—selling and operating. The former is one of the most important responsibilities in mercantile establishments. Operators between 14 and 16 years of age, especially in clothing and bottle stopper production, are running the same machines that their mature sisters or mothers are, for which they must have just the same co-ordination of touch and vision and accuracy of judgment. Both presuppose a sense of responsibility, a power of concentration and patience not natural to their period of development.

The rest of the occupation tables (Nos. 18, 19 and 20) are those including all the children who left the six industries named in 1914 and went to work elsewhere. The fact that nearly twice as many left clothing, copper, tin and sheet iron manufacture and many more left wooden boxes and telegraph service than entered on original certificates as indicated in the preceding table is explained by the fact that many children were left in these industries from 1913 and many others entered on subsequent permits. The following resumé makes this point clear:

Industry	No. Entering on Original Certificates	No. Entering on Subsequent Certificates	Total	Number Leaving
Manufacture of Men's and Women's Clothing	594	736	1,330	926
Department and other Large Retail Stores	541	489	1,030	535
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	209	479	688	400
Printing and Publishing	149	142	291	117
Telegraph and Telephone Service	84	167	251	130
Wooden Boxes	95	149	244	150

TABLE NO. 18

SHOWING OCCUPATIONS LEFT AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEAVING SIX SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES*

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEAVING SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN—						TOTAL LEAVING	
	Men's and Women's Clothing	Department and Large Retail Stores	Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	Printing and Publishing	Telegraph and Telephone Service	Wooden Boxes	Number	Per Cent
Errand Boys, Girls, Messengers, etc.	141	193	4	62	126	2	528	23.37
Examiners, Inspectors (including Assorters, Trimmers, Watchers, etc.)	302	29	76	.....	.....	.....	407	18.02
Helpers (including General Helpers, Utility and Sundry Workers, Carriers, Pilers, Truckers, Spreaders, etc.)	64	2	32	2	.....	111	211	9.34
Operators	164	.....	36	1	.....	5	206	9.12
Floor Boys, Girls, etc.	75	38	7	10	.....	7	137	6.06
Wrappers, Packers	39	30	64	3	.....	.....	136	6.02
Hookers-up, Stringers-up	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	113	5.
Office Workers (including Stock Boys, Girls, etc.)	41	31	2	23	4	9	110	4.87
Bundle Boys	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	2.92
Hand Sewers	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	2.56
Wagon Delivery Boys, etc.	1	43	.....	.....	.....	4	48	2.12
Sales Boys, Girls, etc.	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	2.11
Bottom Boys	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	43	1.90
Cash Boys, Girls, Cashiers, etc.	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1.68
Cleaners, Sweepers, etc.	10	.....	13	.....	.....	3	26	1.15
Apprentices, Learners	13	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	21	.93
Miscellaneous	19	18	10	8	.....	9	64	2.83
Total	926	535	400	117	130	150	2,258	100.

* Occupations of the six industries are grouped loosely according to similarity of demand on the child's activity.

It is interesting to note by comparison of Tables Nos. 17 and 18 that in two groups of children in industry the proportion in each specific occupation are nearly the same for each group. No new groups appear, but bundle boys stand out from wrapping and packing as a large group in department stores and stringers-up, who assemble the links of a wire bed spring and pass them on to a machine operator for welding, are included with hookers-up.

Table No. 19 is a rearrangement of the occupations in order of average wage received—that occupation paid the highest coming first. It seems to show that when some special phase of the work makes it attractive or exciting, such as the location of department stores or the fact that errand service is often on the streets, then the supply of child workers is large and wages correspondingly low. All the peculiarly mercantile occupations are near the end of the list, indicating poor pay. Delivery service on wagons, often designated as a blind alley occupation leading nowhere but paying well to begin with, averages only $3.66. When the industry is not centrally located or the occupation is especially tedious, such as wrapping bundles in basements and helping the operators of machines, or speeded as hookers-up, or unpleasant as cleaning or sweeping, the supply of workers is low and wages must be high to attract what is needed.

The average actual wage received by the children leaving these six industries was $3.93. The medium falls low in the group which received from $4.00 to $4.50. That nearly 200 of these children received less than $3.00 and 1,014 received less than $4.00, 837 received between $3.00 and $400 are conspicuous facts.

1,408 received from $2.00 to $4.50.
1,908 received from $2.00 to $5.50.

Only 98 received more than $6.00, while 74 received less than $2.50.

TABLE No. 19

SHOWING WAGES RECEIVED BY CHILDREN LEAVING OCCUPATIONS IN 6 INDUSTRIES SPECIFIED IN TABLE No. 18

OCCUPATION	WAGES RECEIVED																	
	Under $1.00	$1.00 to $1.49	$1.50 to $1.99	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$3.50	$4.00	$4.50	$5.00	$5.50	$6.00	$6.50	$7.00	$8.00	Not Reported	Total	Average Wage
Cleaners and Sweepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	8	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	3	26	$4.70
Bottom Boys	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	4	4	10	5	3	3	.....	2	1	4	43	4.54
Helpers (Including General Helpers, Utility and Sundry Workers, Carriers, Pilers, Truckers, Spreaders, etc.	.....	1	1	1	3	7	12	41	69	35	5	8	2	1	.....	25	211	4.42
Hookers up	.....	.....	2	6	4	8	19	8	28	23	2	2	.....	3	1	7	113	4.32
Wrappers, Packers	.....	.....	1	.....	2	13	25	27	31	11	9	5	1	3	.....	5	136	4.28
Hand Sewers	.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	8	14	4	11	2	3	2	.....	.....	3	57	4.17
Operators	2	5	5	7	8	18	22	32	24	34	7	10	1	3	2	26	206	4.03
Examiners-Inspectors, (Including Assorters, Trimmers, Watchers, etc.	2	.....	3	10	19	52	104	83	47	37	5	13	3	6	2	21	407	3.94
Office Workers (Including Stock Boys, Girls, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	2	1	22	18	41	7	4	7	2	.....	.....	.....	6	110	3.80
Wagon Delivery Boys, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	16	22	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	3.66
Floor Boys, Girls, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	28	53	32	4	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	137	3.66
Errand Boys, Girls, Messengers, etc	.....	2	1	3	50	134	134	83	40	28	8	4	.....	6	.....	35	528	3.57
Sales Boys, Girls	1	.....	.....	.....	1	14	7	14	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	47	3.51
Bundle Boys	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	37	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	66	3.47
Cash Boys, Girls, Cashiers, etc	.....	.....	1	.....	4	18	6	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	3.23
Apprentices	.....	5	2	3	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	2.19
Miscellaneous	.....	1	.....	2	2	10	8	13	10	3	2	3	.....	2	.....	8	64	3.99
Total	5	16	17	36	103	358	479	432	296	204	56	56	10	26	6	158	2,258	.....
Total Reporting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	3.93
Per Cent	.24	.76	.81	1.71	4.90	17.01	22.81	20.57	14.10	9.71	2.67	2.67	.48	1.24	.29	.....	.....	.....
Cumulative Per Cent	.24	1.	1.81	3.52	8.42	25.46	48.27	68.84	82.94	92.65	95.32	97.99	98.47	99.71	100.	.....	.....	.....

The average for the industries are as follows:

Clothing	$3.74
Department stores	3.37
Copper, tin, etc	4.72
Printing	3.61
Telegraph	4.46
Wooden box	4.39
Total average	$3.93

Those industries paying less than $4.00 make no special demand on the child worker; they have comparatively easy, less monotonous occupations and a larger supply of child workers is probably available because of location of establishment or character of the work. Those three industries paying more than $4.00 are somewhat hazardous or hard and disagreeable and especially tiresome to workers.

As these children in applying for subsequent employment certificates gave the wages they had received, so also they gave the reason which made them leave their last occupation, and Table No. 20 is a compilation of these. Two groups may be omitted in a close consideration of this table: 133 who did not give a reason for leaving and 412 who stated the season was dull. This single excuse may mean that there was little work to do and the pay correspondingly too small, or it may mean discharged by employer because not needed. Of the 1,713 who gave a reason by far the largest number left because they were dissatisfied with wages received. The 326 who specifically state this as their reason plus the 15 who object to pay at piece rates are 19.9 per cent of the number who report their reason for leaving. Practically one-fifth of all these children feel they are not adequately paid for services rendered. Many of these are in all occupations but it is naturally the relatively poorly paid occupations which supply the largest numbers, such as errand service, office

TABLE No. 20

SHOWING REASON FOR LEAVING OCCUPATIONS IN 6 INDUSTRIES SPECIFIED IN TABLE No. 18

OCCUPATION	REASON FOR LEAVING																														
	Did Not Work on Permit	Discharged	Dull	Got Better Position	Did Not Like Work	No Chance to Advance	Did Not Like Boss	Dissatisfied With Wages	Dissatisfied With Hours	Too Hard or Too Heavy	Dangerous	Too Much Standing, Running, Sitting, etc.	Dusty, Noisy	Hard on Hands, Eyes	Piece Work	Became Ill and Did Not Return	Required to Do Work other than Specified	Too Far from Home	Charged for Spoilage, Loss	Injured at Work	Wanted to Learn Trade	Needed at Home	Returned to School	Moved Out of City	Duplicate	Went to Country	Miscellaneous	Not Given	Holiday—Temporary Position Only	Went on Vacation	Changed Occupation	Returned to Former Position	Total
Errand Boys, Girls, Messengers, etc.	17	41	70	31	26	2	28	83	17	30	...	31	3	...	...	9	5	13	2	2	5	17	4	2	2	8	18	43	12	...	3	4	528
Examiners, Inspectors (Including Assorters, Trimmers, Watchers, etc.)	8	18	107	15	13	1	19	59	1	27	...	...	8	1	3	7	5	16	...	...	5	12	7	...	2	16	9	20	1	6	14	7	407
Helpers (Including General Helpers, Utility and Sundry Workers, Carriers, Pilers, Truckers, Spreaders, etc.)	7	16	25	16	12	...	12	14	...	25	5	5	11	11	...	2	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	10	13	12	1	...	1	1	211
Operators	3	2	61	11	9	...	7	29	1	19	2	1	6	5	6	2	3	5	...	...	1	16	1	...	...	3	...	10	...	1	3	5	206
Floor Boys, Girls, etc.	1	13	32	4	8	...	6	24	2	8	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	3	5	1	...	5	3	7	...	...	...	1	137
Wrappers, Packers, etc.	5	11	24	7	5	1	6	14	4	14	...	...	4	7	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	9	6	3	...	1	...	136
Hookers up, Stringers up	1	7	12	4	1	...	5	28	...	6	1	...	1	20	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	4	...	1	...	...	113
Office Workers (Including Stock Boys, Girls, etc.	1	8	18	9	8	...	4	14	5	8	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	1	4	10	2	1	...	...	110
Bundle Boys	2	8	6	6	1	...	2	9	9	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	1	66
Hand Sewers	...	1	19	2	6	...	2	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	57
Wagon Delivery Boys, etc.	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	7	10	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	48
Sales Boys, Girls	2	5	6	2	3	...	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	2	1	5	...	...	1	47
Bottom Boys	3	1	3	...	2	...	...	12	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	43
Cash Boys, Girls, Cashiers, etc.	1	3	6	...	3	...	...	6	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	...	38
Cleaners, Sweepers, etc.	...	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	26
Apprentices, Learners	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	1	3	12	1	7	...	2	11	5	3	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	1	64
Total	54	142	412	112	112	5	97	327	60	154	12	42	52	54	15	28	30	70	4	5	14	57	27	6	8	69	68	133	30	10	28	21	2,258

work and examining and operating. Exceptions are hookers-up and bottom boys, who, though relatively highly paid, leave in larger numbers because dissatisfied with that pay than for any other reason. It is probable the pay was not high enough to compensate the speed required and the fact that the work is hard on their hands—this is the reason given by the next largest group leaving the copper, tin and sheet iron industry.

A small number, 3½ per cent of the whole, leave because their hours were too long, late at night or on Sunday. These last are in telegraph service. The others are largely with department stores, where they are required to be on duty all of Saturday evening and in some parts of the city on Monday evenings as well. It is noticeable that so few of these who complain of hours are in manufacturing.

Nearly one-fifth left because the physical demands of the tasks were excessive. Errand boys leave because the work requires too much standing or walking or is too hard. As is to be expected from the nature of the work, helpers leave in largest numbers because the work is too hard, too heavy, too dirty, noisy or too hard on hands or eyes. However, operators, too, and wrappers, bundle boys, delivery boys, examiners and office workers all leave because their respective jobs were too exacting on their undeveloped bodies.

It must, however, be their undisciplined and unsettled minds that permit a more or less indefinite dissatisfaction with work, place, boss or other workers to become a reason for leaving a job not always easy to replace. A large number from each occupation gives this feeling as a reason, one-fourth of the entire number. It is significant that they come from no one occupation more than another. Restlessness and hope that somewhere else is a more congenial occupation makes for that shifting which is so common with these 14 to 16 year old workers.

These reasons, briefly given, are those of more than two-thirds of the children leaving the six industries studied

here. The rest left for reasons not particularly related to the work, such as that they were needed at home, returned to school, went to the country with their families or wanted and found an opportunity to learn a trade.

Clothing firms lost 70 per cent of the children who entered. The wooden box industry lost 62 per cent, and the copper, tin and sheet iron industry lost 59 per cent. Department stores lost only 52 per cent and telegraph service and printing (neither included in the table) only 49 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively. In this connection, Table No. 21 becomes interesting because it shows that certain firms lost a conspicuously high percentage of the children who entered their employ in 1914. When as high as 80, 88, 90 and 91 per cent of the children who enter leave during the same year, the waste to the employer must be incalculable, to say nothing of the effect on the child whose habits of industry are malformed by constant change.

The length of time spent at each task was analyzed for five leading industries and tabulated in the next table. The results are most interesting—69 of the children affected failed to secure the promised work; for 76 the length of time employed at previous jobs is not reported; 1,967 reported.

A cursory glance at the totals show that they left in large numbers after the trial of a week or two and again in large numbers after working from 2 to 5 months. Expressed in percentages, these figures show that 15 per cent left before completing two weeks and nearly one-fourth of the entire number left with the experience of but 2 to 3 months. Or, in general, it may be stated, that half these children left with less than two months experience in the given industries, and three-fourths (75.68 per cent) with less than five months. Only a paltry 4 per cent stayed a year out (generally accepted as the minimum apprentice period) and only 7 per cent worked 10 months or more. These are the approximate averages

TABLE No. 21

SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEAVING SIX INDUSTRIES BY FIRMS WITH PER CENT OF NUMBER ENTERING SAME FIRM

FIRMS	CHILDREN LEAVING											
	Men's and Women's Clothing		Department and Large Retail Stores		Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products		Printing and Publishing		Telegraph and Telephone Service		Wooden Boxes	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Number 1	108	64.28	87	65.49	158	52.31	14	82.35	86	56.58	40	85.10
Number 2	94	79.66	53	50.	85	64.88	7	46.66	36	63.16	23	60.52
Number 3	86	77.48	58	60.20	39	81.25	6	54.54	6	20.69	16	55.17
Number 4	67	80.34	27	33.33	32	68.08	1	9.09	.....	.....	15	57.69
Number 5	56	88.88	34	44.73	18	50.	4	40.	1	50.	13	56.62
Number 6	57	91.93	41	56.16	15	55.55	3	30.	1	100.	9	50.
Number 7	36	72.	28	40.58	11	59.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	83.33
Number 8	38	80.85	32	50.69	14	82.36	2	28.57	.....	.....	4	44.44
Number 9	32	91.43	25	43.86	6	40.	3	42.85	.....	.....	3	37.50
Number 10	24	68.57	38	70.37	2	40.	1	1.66	.....	.....	2	33.33
Number 11	14	63.63	28	52.83	3	75.	2	33.33	.....	.....	1	20.
Number 12	15	75.	8	32.	.....	.....	1	2.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	627	42.33	459	47.23	383	45.36	44	78.99	130	51.39	136	39.13
All Others	293	57.67	76	52.77	17	54.64	73	21.01	.....	.....	14	60.87
Total	920	69.38	535	51.94	400	58.13	117	40.34	130	51.39	150	61.47

TABLE No. 22

SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEAVING FIVE SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES WITH LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED

LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED	INDUSTRY											
	Men's and Women's Clothing		Department and Other Large Retail Stores		Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products		Telegraph and Telephone Service		Printing and Publishing		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Did not work on permit	23	2.59	22	4.29	8	2.06	13	10.	3	2.75	69	3.41
Less than 1 week	60	6.77	28	5.46	14	3.61	8	6.15	12	11.01	122	6.03
1 week or over	51	5.76	58	11.3	47	12.11	14	10.77	9	8.26	179	8.84
2 weeks or over	58	6.54	46	8.97	45	11.6	14	10.77	6	5.50	169	8.34
3 weeks or over	44	4.97	31	6.04	25	6.44	5	3.85	9	8.26	114	5.62
4 weeks or over	41	4.63	27	5.26	31	8.	9	6.92	5	4.59	113	5.57
5 weeks or over	39	4.4	20	3.9	15	3.86	5	3.85	7	6.42	86	4.25
6 weeks or over	37	4.18	26	5.07	18	4.64	5	3.85	4	3.67	90	4.44
7 weeks or over	23	2.59	12	2.34	14	3.61	5	3.85	2	1.83	56	2.76
8 weeks or over	32	3.62	16	3.12	14	3.61	12	9.23	5	4.59	79	3.9
2 months or more	95	10.72	48	9.35	43	11.08	11	8.46	11	10.09	208	10.27
3 months or more	69	7.8	38	7.46	24	6.18	7	5.38	11	10.09	149	7.35
4 months or more	57	6.43	26	5.07	23	5.93	3	2.31	7	6.42	116	5.73
5 months or more	52	5.87	31	6.04	14	3.61	3	2.31	4	3.67	104	5.13
6 months or more	40	4.51	23	4.48	10	2.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	3.6
7 months or more	29	3.27	7	1.36	8	2.06	1	.77	1	.92	46	2.27
8 months or more	24	2.71	13	2.53	9	2.32	1	.77	4	3.67	51	2.52
9 months or more	18	2.03	9	1.75	9	2.32	.....	.....	5	4.59	41	2.02
10 months or more	19	2.15	4	.77	3	.77	2	1.53	1	.92	29	1.43
11 months or more	26	2.93	4	.77	4	1.03	3	2.31	1	.92	38	1.88
12 months or more	49	5.53	24	4.67	10	2.58	9	6.92	2	1.83	94	4.64
Unknown	34	.....	22	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	76	.....
Total	920	100.	535	100.	400	100.	130	100.	117	100.	2,102	100.

for each separate industry as well, with the single exception of clothing manufacture. Half of the children stay in the clothing establishments two months and three-fourths through nine months.

Since the employer is required by the law to return the work certificate for each child who leaves his employ and since he is asked to make some statement of his reason for the child's leaving, it has been possible to make the following table, No. 23, of reasons given by both the employer and the child. Group 1 is of those reasons that meant the employer's initiative—discharge for several different reasons, such as lack of attention to duties, inability to do the work, disposition or for no given reason. The employer reports about three-fifths as many leaving for such reasons as the child does, 310 as compared to 552. The next group is by far the largest, the employers reporting that 283 children left their employ voluntarily, while nearly as large a number of children report specified reasons for leaving. These have already been analyzed for the occupation left in these six industries. The three largest groups are conspicuous: low wages, excessive physical strain, dislike for the work or associates occasion far more changes than all the other reasons. The children report specific reasons for leaving in 400 more cases than do employers.

TABLE NO. 23

SHOWING A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE REASON FOR LEAVING GIVEN BY EMPLOYER AND CHILD

REASONS FOR LEAVING POSITION	NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEAVING FOR REASON SPECIFIED BY EMPLOYER							NUMBER OF CHILDREN GIVING REASONS FOR LEAVING						
	Men's and Women's Clothing	Department and Large Retail Stores	Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	Telegraph and Telephone Service	Printing and Publishing	Wooden Boxes	Total	Men's and Women's Clothing	Department and Large Retail Stores	Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	Telegraph and Telephone Service	Printing and Publishing	Wooden Boxes	Total
I. DUE TO EMPLOYER'S INITIATIVE—														
Discharged because of lack of work	58	46	12	....	4	1	121	254	55	75	5	14	7	400
Discharged because inattentive	15	11	7	....	6	9	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Discharged because unsatisfactory	29	17	4	1	4	....	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Discharged because troublesome	6	15	3	6	2	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Discharged, no reason given	13	16	15	1	1	8	54	33	42	26	12	15	14	142
Total	121	105	41	8	17	18	310	287	97	101	17	29	21	552
II. DUE TO CHILD'S INITIATIVE—														
Excessive physical demands of position	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	99	39	95	23	17	41	314
Low wages	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	132	85	61	24	9	14	325
Did not like work, boss or other workers	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	89	46	27	15	17	20	214
Got a better position	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	36	46	9	8	5	8	112
Objected to long hours, night or Sunday work	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	37	3	10	3	2	60
Too far from home	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	31	9	23	3	1	3	70
Required to do work other than specified on permit	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	16	4	5	....	2	3	30
Wanted to learn trade	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	4	2	2	....	....	14
Objected to working on piece rate basis	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	11	....	4	....	....	....	15
Charged for spoilage or loss	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	3	....	....	1	....	4
Injured at work	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	1	....	....	....	2	5
Left voluntarily	497	286	281	83	49	87	1,283	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	497	286	283	83	49	87	1,285	427	274	229	85	55	93	1,163
III. UNRELATED TO OCCUPATION—														
Moved out of City	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	3	....	....	1	1	6
Went on vacation	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	2	2	....	....	....	10
Accepted temporary employment in country	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	22	8	25	3	3	8	69
Temporary or holiday position only	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	27	....	....	2	....	30
Needed at home	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	31	19	4	2	....	1	57
Return to school	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	8	14	1	2	1	1	27
Returned to former position	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	13	4	2	1	1	....	21
Child ill	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	8	9	3	2	3	1	26
Miscellaneous	2	....	....	....	2	....	4	24	18	6	5	8	7	68
Total	3	1	....	....	2	....	6	114	104	43	15	19	19	314
Grand total	621	392	324	91	68	105	1,601	828	475	373	117	103	133	2,029
Did not work on certificate	21	26	8	2	4	6	67	16	21	6	2	5	4	54
Changed occupation but stayed with same employer	23	3	3	3	....	....	32	20	4	1	1	....	2	28
Duplicate certificate issued	4	....	2	1	1	....	8	4	....	2	1	1	....	8
Reason not given	251	114	63	33	44	39	544	52	35	18	9	8	11	133
Total leaving 12 firms	299	243	76	39	49	45	651	92	60	27	13	14	17	223
Total receiving permits for 12 firms	920	535	400	130	117	150	2,252	920	535	400	130	117	150	2,252

The following resume is of the 14 industries which lost more than 50 per cent of the children who entered during the year 1914:

Industry	Per Cent Leaving	Number Leaving
Reed work	82	36
Buckles and buttons	72	33
Candy	71	220
Clothing	70	929
Bottle stoppers	70	225
Leather	65	17
Boots and shoes	64	22
Wooden boxes	62	150
Brooms and brushes	62	73
Foundry	60	43
Copper and tin	59	406
Packing drugs, etc	59	76
Paper boxes	58	109
Bread and bakery	57	87
Glass and pottery	57	58
Cotton	56	187
Plumbing	53	17
Umbrellas	52	16
Department stores	52	537
Restaurant	52	22
Canning	51	146
Cigars	50	19
Steel	50	5

The four tables that follow are a brief study of the 228 children who have had six or more employment certificates in the course of their industrial life. The first table (No. 24) shows the distribution of these certificates among the various industries. The startling fact is 228 children should have as many as 1,686 different jobs in the brief period of their surveillance by this Bureau.

TABLE NO. 24

SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES HELD BY 228 CHILDREN WHO HAD 6 OR MORE JOBS, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF THE JOB ENTERED																	
	1st Job	2nd Job	3rd Job	4th Job	5th Job	6th Job	7th Job	8th Job	9th Job	10th Job	11th Job	12th Job	13th Job	14th Job	15th Job	16th Job	17th Job	18th Job	TOTAL
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—																			
Men's and Women's Clothing	39	38	55	39	38	28	22	8	5	2	3	2	1						280
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	28	22	20	29	38	30	20	8	5	6	4	2	1	1	1		1		216
Cotton Goods	13	12	14	10	8	10	3	1	1	1									73
Bottle Stoppers	24	13	11	18	11	10	6	1		1									95
Candy and Chewing Gum	12	14	7	17	16	13	2	3	1	2	1		2						90
Wooden Boxes	8	11	6	7	13	17	3	1	3	2	1				1	1			74
Paper Boxes and Bags	3	3	2	2	2	5	2	2			1		1		1				24
Straw Hats	3	1	1	3	2	6	3			1				1					21
Bread and Bakery Products	2	1	5	7	3	1	1	1					1						22
Furniture and Pianos	4	4	3	6	3	1	5		1			1							28
Brooms and Brushes	9	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	1		1	1							40
Glass and Pottery	4	4	1	2	2	2	2												17
Artificial Flowers and Feathers		1	1	1	1														4
Foundry and Machine Shop Products		1	1	1	3		2	1	1		1								11
Buckles and Buttons	6	6	4	1	1	3			1										22
Reed Work			2	1		3	1	2	2					1					12
Cigars						1				1		1							3
Other Textiles		1	1	2	2		1			1		1							9
Boots and Shoes	1		1			1	2	1											6
Umbrellas		4	2	2			2												10
Leather Goods		3	1		3														7
Steel Products							1												1
Planing Mill Products																			
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—																			
Department and other Large Retail Stores	26	22	21	24	16	15	12	8	5	2	1			1	3	1			157
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	10	6	5	4	8	11	5	4	4		1		2			1	1		62
Wholesale Stores		4	3	4	4	7	3	3	1	1		1		1					32
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—																			
Canning	4	12	20	12	14	16	10	4	2										94
Printing and Publishing	6	6	10	7	6	7	11	1	1				1	1	1			1	59
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc.		5	2	4		2	1		1										15
Place of Amusement	1	2	1	1	2														7
Laundry			1	3	1														5
Restaurant	1		1		1							1	1						5
Plumbing					2														2
Barber Shop		2				1	1	1	2										7
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	4	3	1	1	4	5	1	1		1				1					22
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	15	11	14	9	9	15	4	8			1	1	1						88
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	5	12	7	8	11	13	3	2	1		1	1	1	1					66
TOTAL	228	228	228	228	228	228	133	65	38	21	16	12	12	8	7	3	2	1	1,686

Only 49 of these jobs lasted more than 6 months, as the next table (No. 25) shows. This Bureau's authority over these children ended with each of them still in some job, so that the total of this table showing the number of jobs left is 228 less than the number entered. Of those who reported the length of time they worked at the last job, over one-half stayed less than a month (3 weeks). More than two-thirds of these worked less than 15 days.

In the light of these facts, it is especially interesting to notice in Table No. 26 their reasons for leaving. About 400 of these 1,328 specified reasons are such as "not needed," "laid off," "discharged," "company failed"—in which some one other than the child took the initiative. More than two-thirds are, however, due to definite complaint of the child. Ten per cent are based on wage insufficiency. A good-sized group give objectionable hours and another give disagreeable bosses or co-workers as a reason for leaving. By far the largest number of objections, however, are based on physical discomfort, and these are expressed more fully than in the other tables giving the child's reason for leaving.

To determine whether children relinquish their last job for the same reasons as their first, totals were made for the last 185 reasons given. These pertain to the seventh job or more. Where compared with the reasons given for leaving the first job and making allowance for the difference in total, there are only two differences that strike one: first, the very large number of the former who are discharged for no specified reason—28 as compared with 11 on their first job; and, second, the very small number of those who were on their seventh job or more who dared to complain of the boss or co-workers as compared with 20 who raised this objection in their leaving their first. Otherwise, much the same proportion prevails among the reasons given for quitting the first.

Table No. 27 is an enumeration for 21 children who had 10 or more employment certificates, of the industry entered, length of time employed therein, the reason for

leaving, together with the average length of time employed per child, the total number of weeks worked and the number and per cent of weeks idle since each child first started to work. Fifteen had averaged 3 or 4 weeks in each place. The 3 whose average was 8, 10 and 12 weeks, respectively, had spent an exceptionally long time in some one place—31 weeks in each of the 2 cases and 44 weeks in another. One of these children was laid off, but the other two took the initiative and left—one because the pay was too meager and the other because after 10 months he came to dislike the place.

The industrial record of any one of the 21 children is full of human interest. There is the seventh child who had 11 jobs in as many industries, as compared with the twenty-first child who tried department stores six times and clothing establishments four times. There is the twentieth child who lost his work twice because the firm went out of business and four times because the work was slack, as compared with the fourth child who had a complaint for every job left: cut hands, did not like it, put on machine, could not stand varnish, temporary work, too much walking, too far from home, too long hours and sleeve caught in machine.

Or there is the thirteenth child who is perhaps typical in that four times he was discharged for no specified reason and four times because no work was to be had; he left three times because he did not like the work or did not get enough pay. The seventeenth child makes wages his major complaint. The seventh, on the other hand, has little control over the circumstances of his changing, but is the victim of dull times or his size and health.

This is not the sort of material that can be reduced to figures or formulæ, but to read the separate stories of these children in industry is to find that, inexperienced and short-sighted as they are, they are drifting at the mercy of an inconsiderate society into habits that make vagrants instead of citizens.

TABLE No. 25

SHOWING NUMBER OF JOBS LEFT BY CHILDREN WHO HAVE SECURED SIX OR MORE EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES WITH THE NUMBER OF THE JOB LEFT AND LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED IN EACH

NUMBER OF JOB	LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED																					
	Unknown or Did Not Work	Less Than 1 Week	1 Week or Over	2 Weeks or Over	3 Weeks or Over	4 Weeks or Over	5 Weeks or Over	6 Weeks or Over	7 Weeks or Over	8 Weeks or Over	2 Months or More	3 Months or More	4 Months or More	5 Months or More	6 Months or More	7 Months or More	8 Months or More	9 Months or More	10 Months or More	11 Months or More	12 Months or More	Total	Average Weeks Worked
First	3	23	23	22	7	23	19	18	7	14	21	22	8	3	7	4	1	1	1	1	....	228	8.00
Second	4	14	43	26	11	18	20	13	10	9	23	16	10	3	4	....	1	2	....	1	....	228	6.72
Third	3	15	24	27	23	21	17	7	10	13	22	18	11	4	4	3	3	2	....	....	1	228	7.79
Fourth	5	28	25	28	17	20	21	9	12	7	12	12	9	6	4	1	4	2	2	2	2	228	7.30
Fifth	4	16	37	30	26	13	15	12	9	10	19	19	10	8	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	228	6.73
Sixth	2	13	22	13	13	13	7	5	3	8	19	6	4	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	133	7.18
Seventh	2	6	6	11	3	10	3	2	3	1	6	4	2	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	1	65	6.73
Eighth	3	2	8	2	2	5	2	1	2	1	7	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	5.73
Ninth	2	....	5	1	1	4	1	1	3	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	6.02
Tenth	2	1	4	3	3	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	2.70
Eleventh	1	3	2	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	3.00
Twelfth	2	....	2	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	4.50
Thirteenth	1	....	3	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	2.85
Fourteenth	....	2	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	2.88
Fifteenth	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4.50
Sixteenth	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2.50
Seventeenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5.00
Total	35	123	204	170	113	133	108	71	59	63	134	91	54	26	25	12	15	8	6	4	4	1,458	.....

TABLE

SHOWING REASONS FOR LEAVING OCCUPATIONS GIVEN BY 228

REASON FOR LEAVING	NUMBER OF THE JOB LEFT					
	17th Job	16th Job	15th Job	14th Job	13th Job	12th Job
Not Given		1			1	2
Not Needed—Season Over			1			
Laid Off—Work Slack					1	
Discharged			1	1	2	2
Did Not Work					1	
Better Job						
Went Back to School						
Duplicate						
Back to Old Firm						
Changed Occupation						
Required to do Work other than Specified						
Put on Machine						1
Wanted to Work with Uncle or Father	1					
Too Far from Home				1	1	
Company Failed—Went Out of Business						
Went to Country or Out of City						
Needed at Home					1	1
Going to Packing House						
Afraid of Packing House in Winter						
Not Enough Pay		1		2	1	
Piece Work						
Refused Him Car Fare				1		
Did Not Like Hours						1
Left Voluntarily						
Went to Ball Game						
Got a Man in His Place						
Wanted Experieneed Boy						
Went Into Business for Self						
Father, Mother or Guardian Object						
Wanted to Learn Trade						
Temporary						
Wanted Inside or Outside Work			1			
Wanted to Work for Belting or Cotton Duck Company or Sell Papers						
Went on Vacation						
Could not Get on with Boss or other Workers						
Did Not Like Job						
Too Big, Too Young or Too Small						
Not Fast Enough						1
Became Ill—Broke or Sprained Arm						
Dangerous						
Burned Hands						
Damaged Coat						
Work Too Hot or Too Close						
Sleeve Caught in Machine						
Got Glue in Eye						
Made Her Work in Ice Room						
Cut or Mashed Hands						2
Could Not Stand Varnish						
Could Not Stand or Do the Work						
Fingers Sore From Tying Cords						
Made to Dip Hands in Acid						
Acid Made Hands Sore						
Irritated Hands						
Muscles Failing						
Too Nervous						
Could Not Button with Hurt Fingers						
Bending Over Hurt Back						
Electric Light Hurt Eyes						
Had Rheumatism						
Work Too Dirty, Dusty or Wet				1		1
Too Hard, Heavy or Noisy						1
Too Much Running, Walking or Standing						
Could Not Go to Toilet						
Charged for Loss—for Bobbins						
Mixed Bundles				1		
Miscellaneous						
Total	1	2	3	7	8	12

No. 26

CHILDREN WHO HAD SIX OR MORE EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

Number of Job Left—Concluded												
11th Job	10th Job	9th Job	8th Job	7th Job	Total	6th Job	5th Job	4th Job	3rd Job	2nd Job	1st Job	Grand Total
.....	.....	1	4	8	17	10	10	23	22	23	24	129
1	.....	1	1	4	8	5	15	11	20	8	7	74
1	1	2	5	6	16	19	39	36	24	21	21	176
1	4	4	3	10	28	9	10	16	14	6	11	94
1	.....	1	1	1	5	2	6	4	6	9	8	40
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	6	13	11	10	9	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	3	2	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	2	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	1	6	5	5	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	1	3	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	5	6	5	7	4	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	3	2	4	15
.....	1	.....	2	2	5	10	11	6	8	7	6	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	3	1	6	7	23	15	27	26	21	24	22	158
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	6	11	6	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	2	3	1	4	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	8
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4	9	13	7	10	20	67
.....	1	3	3	3	10	5	15	15	19	24	17	105
.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	2	1	2	7	3	5	6	3	5	1	30
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	2	3	1	12
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	1	.....	3	7	1	3	.....	7	6	8	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	4	2	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	4	3	5	3	24
2	.....	1	3	5	12	11	14	15	14	13	15	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	5	4	6	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	2	1	4	16
12	16	21	38	65	185	133	228	228	228	228	228	1,458

REPORT OF MEDICAL EXAMINER FOR FEMALE APPLICANTS

ANNA S. ABERCROMBIE, M. D.

In accordance with a custom established by the Bureau, I beg leave to submit my report as medical examiner of female children applying to the Bureau for working permits during 1914.

There were 4,573 examinations made; 465 were for age and the remainder were for original, subsequent or vacation permits. Of this number 506 showed some physical defect. The great majority of these defects were corrected, thus enabling the girl to work comfortably in her chosen occupation.

It is gratifying to us to see how readily the parents cooperated in our endeavor to help the child, and how willingly the medical profession has made these corrections. This year's work has proven to us that instruction in hygiene is a most essential part of the work of the medical examiners. The girls are presenting themselves with clean bodies and in the great majority of cases with clean heads, which was not so last year. The teeth, too, show a decided improvement. These improvements prove to us that the children are willing to be advised, and careful to follow instructions.

I cannot run a check with my colleague, Dr. Travers, as puberty is the parting of the ways of the sexes. The girl is unconsciously becoming a woman with a woman's reserve and dignity and is following a natural law in choosing her work. The occupations of garment making, straw hat making, feather and flower making, candy making, dipping, wrapping and packing, floor girls, messengers and salesgirls call not so much for muscular effort as for nervous endurance. And so I do not get the loss in growth rates, but get the neuroses and nervous exhaustion. Whereas, the boy, now two-thirds man, seeks to prepare himself for man's work and enters the industries demanding muscular strength, and for this nature has naturally endowed him.

In following our work closely we find that it is unfortunate to have the set age, fourteen years, the time for a child to begin work; pubescence and physical fitness should be the passport into industrial life. We have very successfully carried out a plan in advising girls who come for an original permit, not to become operators, but rather return to the employer and ask to be given work that will allow them to become accustomed to the unusual life and noise in a factory and then to try the machine. This has not been done in every case, as sometimes girls or parents, or both, are attracted by the higher wage offered and are unwilling to be advised. The plan was suggested to us during 1913, by the many girls who returned for subsequent permits and gave as reasons for leaving their last employer, variously as "I could not run the machine"; "The noise made me sick"; "The vibrations of the machine made my head ache"; "I could not hurry, so could not earn enough."

The question has been asked: "Is the girl of sixteen better able to operate a machine than the girl of fourteen?" After careful observation, we would answer, "Yes." At puberty, which usually occurs at fourteen years, there is an unstable condition of the nervous system, which regains its poise after puberty is established, which usually occurs at sixteen years. Therefore, the girl of sixteen years has not both internal and external influences to combat and is certainly in a better condition to assume the more serious responsibilities.

When a child returns for a subsequent permit and shows some defect resulting from the occupation, she is advised not to return to the same industry, nor to the same occupation in another industry. She is then observed for improvement. This is giving an insight into the physical effects of industry. The coming year promises great progress along this line. Having observed the children from their entrance into the industrial life, noting the changes that occur as they present themselves for subsequent examinations and now studying the industries in which they are engaged, we will be able to safeguard the child in a greater degree.

Children as well as adults need occupation, for—

"Lack of occupation is not a rest,
A mind vacant, is a mind distressed."

But they must be pubescent, physically fit and be occupied in hygienic and safe surroundings.

Diseases of the Eyes and Defects of Vision

Astigmatism	15
Myopia	81
Myopic astigmatism	15
Compound myopic astigmatism	10
Myopic astigmatism with blepharitis	1
Hyperopia	38
Compound hyperopic astigmatism	14
High compound hyperopic astigmatism	3
Mixed astigmatism	3
Blepharitis marginalis	8
Blepharitis marginalis et hyperopia	2
Chronic blepharitis	2
Amblyopia, left eye	2
Congenital amblyopia	1
Congenital amblyopia, right eye	2
Congenital amblyopia, left eye	1
High mixed amblyopic astigmatism	1
Hyperopic astigmatism et stratismus	1
Asthenopia	5
Convergent stratismus	1
External stratismus	1
Internal stratismus	1
Corneal cloud	1
Left eye defective vision from corneal scar	1
Bilateral corneal scars with right anterior congenital polar cataract	1
Blepharitis marginalis, epiphora and lachrimal conjunctivitis	1
Left congenital palsy of recti muscles with exopthalmus et hyperopia	1
Interstitial keratitis	1
Myoma of left lid	1
Faulty refraction	7
Unclassified eye conditions	42
Total	264

Diseases and Defects of Ears, Nose and Throat

Adenoids	29
Adenoids and tonsils	42
Diseased tonsils	12
Obstructive tonsils	1
Ulcerated tonsils	1
Acute tonsilitis	1
Nasal obstruction	5
Chronic nasal catarrh	1
Ozena	2
Acute laryngitis	1
Chronic laryngitis	1
Congenital deafness	1
Chronic otis media	3
Chronic otis media with partial deafness	1
Partial deafness	3
Adhesions of inner ear with deafness	1
Perforated drum, deafness	1
Total	106

Diseases and Conditions of Heart and Blood

Mitral stenosis and anaemia	1
Anaemia	13
Mitral regurgitation	2
Tachycardid	1
Aneurysm of carotid and parotid arteries, paralysis of facial nerve, parotid gland pushed forward	1
Anaemia with mitral systolic murmur	1
Cardiac hypertrophy	1
Arythmia	1
Total	21

Diseases of Glands	
Exopthalmic goiter	2
Simple goiter	3
Fibrous sublingual tumor	1
Total	6
Diseases of the Skin	
Impetigo contagiosa	4
Poison oak	1
Tinea versicolor	2
Acne vulgaris	2
Eczema	1
Scabies	2
Pediculosis	4
Congenital syphilis	2
Total	18
Never vaccinated	30
Orthopedic and Surgical Conditions	
Flat foot	2
Sciolosis	8
Pott's disease	1
Coxalgia	1
Infected thumb	1
Carbuncle of neck	1
Ulcers of jaw	2
Chronic appendicitis	1
Total	17
Nervous, Mental and Malnutrition	
Chorea	2
Mentally deficient	9
Intense dysmenorrhoea	2
Congenital amenorrhea	1
Rickets	1
Malnutrition	30
Total	45

Age	Nationality	Occupation	Industry	Diagnosis
14- 5	American	Operator	Manufacturing men's overalls	Occupational bronchitis from lint.
15- 3	Russian Jewess	Operator	Manufacturing men's shirts	Occupational neurosis.
14- 3	American	Operator	Manufacturing men's shirts	Occupational neurosis.
14	American	Operator	Men's shirt factory	Occupational neurasthenia.
15	American	Operator	Manufacturing men's clothing	Occupational neurosis.
14- 4	American	Examiner	Manufacturing men's shirts	Occupational neurosnis.
15- 3	American	Operator	Manufacturing men's clothing	Occupational astheropia.
14-10	American	Operator	Manufacturing men's underwear	Eye strain.
15- 4	Russian Jewess	Cleaner	Manufacturing men's clothing	Asthenopia.
14	American	Floor girl	Manufacturing men's shirts, overalls, etc	Myalgia, muscles of the back.
14- 9	American	Pants finisher	Clothing	Gastric neurosis.
15	American	Operator	Manufacturing children's dresses	Occupational asthenopia.
14- 8	American	Operator	Manufacturing children's dresses	Occupational asthenopia.
14- 7	English	Operator	Manufacturing men's shirts and overalls	Nervous exhaustion.
14- 1	American	Counter	Manufacturing men's and women's underwear	Occupational myalgia in muscles of back.
15- 6	American	Operator	Manufacturing men's neckwear	Nervous exhaustion.
14	American (German)	Picker of pads	Pad factory	Toxemia from wool dust.
14	American	Turner in	Manufacturing underwear	Toxemia, fumes from glue.
14-11	American	Tier in	Cotton duck mill	Byssinosis.
15-10	Russian Jewess	Operator	Cotton duck mill	Nervous exhaustion.
15- 4	American	Helper on machine	Manufacturing embroidery	Occupational asthenopia.
14- 2	American	Doffer	Manufacturing cotton duck	Left lateral curvature of spine.
15	American	Doffer	Net and twine manufacturing	Nervous exhaustion.
14-10	American	Labeler	Cigarette factory	Acute tobacco toxemia.
14- 9	American	Label paster	Cigarette factory	Dermatitis.
15-10	American	Floor helper	Cigarette factory	Extensive burns of hands.
14	American	Floor girl	Cigarette factory	Toxemia.
14- 9	American	Packer	Candy manufacturing	Nervous exhaustion.
15	Russian Jewess	Packer	Candy factory	Neurosis.
15- 6	American	Sample girl	Candy manufacturing	Nervous exhaustion.
14- 9	American	Chocolate molder	Candy manufacturing	Toxemia, vitiated air.
15	American	Operator	Crown Cork and Seal	Lacerated fingers.
15- 7	American	Assorter	Crown Cork and Seal	Occupational neurosis.
15-10	American	Operator	Crown Cork and Seal	Occupational neurosis.
15	American	Wrapper	Medicines, drugs, etc	Occupational neurasthenia.
15	American	Filler and packer	Drug manufacturing	Toxemia.
14- 8	Russian Jewess	Filler and floor helper	Baking powder manufacturing	Acute toxemia.
14- 3	American	Turner in	Paper box factory	Toxemia from fumes from glue.
15	American	Bender and wrapper	Paper box factory	Flat foot.
15	American	Operator	Straw hat factory	Myopia.
14- 4	American	Flower maker	Artificial flower manufacturing	Toxemia.
14- 6	Russian Jewess	Messenger	Department store	Flat foot.
15	American	Oyster packer	Oyster and fruit packing	Chronic laryngitis.

GIRLS REFUSED PERMITS

No. of Case	Initial	Age	Race—Nationality	Height	Weight	Stage of Maturity	Occupation for Which Refused
I	M. G.	14 y.	White—American	4 ft. 9½ in.	79 lbs.	Not matured	Operator on machine
II	B. B.	14 y.	White—American	5 ft. 3½ in.	107 lbs.	Not matured	Operator on machine
III	S. F.	14 y. 8 m.	White—Russian Jewess				
IV	S. S.	13 y. 11 m.	White—American				Cannery
V	T. F.	14 y. 11 m.	White—American				Helper in factory
VI	S. A.	14 y.	White—American				Operator on machine
	S. A.	14 y.	White—American				Operator on machine
VII	S. S.	14 y.	White—Russian Jewess			Not matured	Operator on machine
VIII	M. K.	14 y.	White—American				Operator on machine
IX	M. D.	14 y. 6 m.	White—American	4 ft. 8 in.	65 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for any kind of factory.
X	M. P.	14 y. 7 m.	White—Russian Jewess	4 ft. 8¾ in.	71 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for any kind of factory.
	M. P.	14 y. 7 m.	White—Russian Jewess	4 ft. 10 in.	81 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for factory
	M. P.	15 y.	White—Russian Jewess	5 ft. ½ in.	91 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for factory
XI	E. F.	14 y. 1 m.	White—American				Refused for factory
XII	B. K.	14 y.	White—American				Refused for factory
XIII	A. B.	14 y.	White—American			Not matured	Refused for factory
XIV	M. W.	12 y.					Refused for cannery
XV	K. M.	14 y.	White—American			Not matured	Refused for operator
XVI	A. B.	14 y.	White—American	5 ft. 3 in.	86 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for operator
XVII	G. W.	14 y.	White—American			Not matured	Refused for operator
XVIII	F. C.	15 y.	White—Italian				Refused for factory
XIX	M. H.	14 y.	White—Polish				Refused for any work
XX	M. C.	12 y.	White—Polish				Refused for cannery
XXI	M. B.	12 y.	White—Bohemian		52 lbs.		Refused for cannery
XXII	M. Y.	14 y.	White—Bohemian				Refused for packing matches.
XXIII	E. S.	13 y.	White—American				Refused for cannery
XXIV	E. H.	14 y.	White—American			Not matured	Refused for dampener in laundry.
XXV	M. E.	12 y.	White—American				Refused for cannery
XXVI	H. S.	14 y.	White—American				Refused for operator
XXVII	A. B.	12 y.	White—Polish				Refused for cannery
XXVIII	J. W.	14 y.	White—American				Refused for operator
XXIX	M. H.	14 y.	White—American	4 ft. 11½ in.	80 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for factory
	M. H.	14 y.	White—American	4 ft. 11½ in.	78 lbs.	Not matured	
	M. H.	14 y.	White—American	4 ft. 11½ in.	75 lbs.	Not matured	
	M. H.	14 y.	White—American	4 ft. 11½ in.	75 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for factory
XXX	C. M.	13y. 6 m.	White—Bohemian				Refused for peeler in cannery.
XXXI	E. K.	15 y. 10 m.	White—American	2 ft. 3 in.	90 lbs.	Matured	Refused for cashier
XXXII	L. P.	12 y.	White—Bohemian				Refused for cannery
XXXIII	E. S.	14 y.	White—Austrian	4 ft. 9 in.	68 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for factory
XXXIV	A. B.	13 y.	White—Polish	4 ft. 6 in.	66 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for peeler in cannery.
XXXV	H. S.	14 y.	White—American				Refused for cannery
XXXVI	L. B.	14 y.	White—American		65 lbs.		Refused for cannery
XXXVII	L. L.	14 y.	White—German				Refused for factory
XXXVIII	M. P.	14 y.	White—American				Refused for factory
XXXIX	M. K.	14 y.	White—American				Refused for any work
XL	A. B.	14 y.	White—Bohemian	4 ft. 6 in.	54 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for cannery
XLI	M. H.	14 y.	White—Bohemian				Refused for operator
XLII	M. M.	14 y.	White—Russian Jewess	4 ft. 8½ in.	81 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for operator
XLIII	K. S.	14 y.	White—Polish				Refused for cannery
XLIV	L. E.	14 y.	White—American	4 ft. 8 in.	67 lbs.	Not matured	Refused for factory
XLV	M. M.	13 y.	White—Polish				Refused for cannery
XLVI	F. H.	14 y.	White—American				Refused for any work
XLVII	L. S.	14 y.	White—American				Refused for operator
XLVIII	M. G.	14 y.	White—German	4 ft. 8¾ in.	69½ lbs.		Refused for operator
XLIX	T. B.	14 y. 5 m.	White—German-Pole				Refused for any work
L	T. M.	14 y. 4 m.	White—American			Not matured	Refused for any work
LI	M. F.	14 y. 10 m.	White—Am.-English				Refused for any work
LII	B. G.	14 y. 2 m.	White—American				Refused for operator
LIII	K. K.	15 y. 9 m.	White—American				Refused for any work
LIV	L. M. L.	15 y. 9 m.	White—American				Refused for operator
LV	R. F.	14 y.	White—Russian Jewess				Refused for any work
LVI	E. K.	13 y. 5 m.	White—Polish				Refused for any work
LVII	M. H.	14 y. 7 m.	White—American				Refused for any work
LVIII	M. H. C.	14 y. 6 m.	White—American				Refused for factory
LVIX	E. W.	14 y.	White—American				Refused for operator
LX	B. S.		White—Polish	3 ft. 11½ in.	50 lbs.		Refused for any work

FOR POSITIONS SOUGHT.

Occupation Entered	Industry	Cause	Remarks
Turner in	Paper box factory	Immature, malnutrition	
Turner in	Paper box factory	Anaemia, diastolic murmur	Advised to sit part of day.
None		Hyperoptic astigmatism	Returned to school.
None		Diseased tonsils	Cannery detrimental to health of girl with diseased tonsils.
Helper in factory		Impetigo contagiosa	Condition cured, permit granted.
Operator on machine		Defective vision	Condition corrected, permit granted.
Messenger	Department store	Nervous exhaustion	Returned six weeks after first permit was issued.
Sundry worker	Clothing factory	Immature	
Trimmer	Skirt factory	Defective vision	Corrected, glasses obtained.
Messenger	Department store	Malnutrition	Under observation, gained 1½ in 2 lbs. in 2 months.
Cleaner	Sweat shop	Malnutrition	Under observation.
Floor girl	Boys' clothing manf.	Anaemia, scabies, pediculosis	Conditions corrected, permit granted.
Ticket and buckle sewer	Clothing manf.	Anaemia, eye strain	Conditions corrected, permit granted.
Labeler	Cigarette manf.	Compound astigmatism	Condition corrected.
None		Cardiac hypertrophy	
Messenger	Department store	Intense anaemia	Returned in 6 months, anaemia cured.
None		Pediculosis	
None		Anaemia and mitral systotic murmur.	Sent for treatment.
Messenger	Department store	Malnutrition	
Helper	Factory	Tachycardia	
		Impetigo contagiosa	Cured, entered factory.
Helper	Factory	Never vaccinated	Vaccinated.
Helper	Cannery	Defective vision	Corrected.
None		Malnutrition	
Helper	Factory	Dental caries, malnutrition	
None		Anaemia, sciolosis	
Messenger	Department store	Family history of tuberculosis	Mother worked in laundry, died of pulmonary tuberculosis, father is now ill of pulmonary tuberculosis
Helper	Cannery	Defective vision, pediculosis	Both corrected.
Floor girl	Factory	Defective vision	Corrected.
Helper	Cannery	Never vaccinated	Vaccinated.
Floor girl	Factory	Blephoritis, myopic astigmatism	Corrected.
Floor girl	Factory		This girl lost weight constantly while in factory, height remained stationary.
Marker	Factory		
Paster	Factory		
Messenger	Department store	Toxaemia from fumes of glue	
Helper	Cannery	Defective vision	Corrected.
		Chorea, anaemia, def. mentality	History of measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever.
	Cannery	Defective vision	Corrected.
Messenger	Store	Malnutrition	
Helper	Cannery	Left eye, mixed astigmatism	Corrected.
		Right eye, co. hyperopic astig'm.	Corrected.
		Convalescing from typhoid fever.	History of inflammatory rheumatism, tonsilitis, chorea.
None		Malnutrition	
Messenger	Store	Anaemia	Cured.
Floor girl	Factory	Never vaccinated	Vaccinated.
Floor girl	Factory	Acute tonsilitis	Cured.
None		Malnutrition	
Trimmer	Factory	Defective vision	Corrected.
Wrapper	Candy manf.	Malnutrition	
Helper	Cannery	Astigmatism	Corrected.
Messenger	Department store	Malnutrition	Under observation.
None		Defective vision	
Helper	Cannery	Never vaccinated	Vaccinated.
Operator	Factory	Hyperopic astigmatism	Corrected.
Carrier	Factory	Malnutrition, myopic astigmatism diseased and absorbing tonsils	Weight increased, eye defect corrected, tonsils removed.
Skinner	Cannery	Pediculosis, defective vision	Both conditions corrected.
Trimmer	Shirt factory	Exopthalmic goitre, fibrous sublingual tumor, adenoids, diseased tonsils, anaemia, chorea.	Was sent to a local hospital—adenoids, tonsils and sublingual tumor removed, anaemia and chorea cured—remained 6 weeks.
Inspector	Department store	Headache, adenoids, co. hyperopic astigmatism.	Adenoids removed, headaches cured, defective vision corrected.
		Defective vision	
Operator	Shirt manf.	Myopia	Corrected.
Trimmer	Underwear manf.	Bi-lateral corneal scar	
Wrapper and helper	Candy manf.	Pediculosis	Corrected.
Skinner	Cannery	Co. hyperopic astigmatism	Corrected.
Messenger	Department store	Defective vision	Corrected.
Light housework		Adenoids, tonsils, malnutrition	Adenoids and tonsils removed.
		Exopthalmic goitre	
		Under age—9 years	Misrepresented age.

REPORT OF MEDICAL EXAMINER OF MALE APPLICANTS

JOHN C. TRAVERS, M. D.

I have the honor to submit to you a report pertaining to the results of the physical examinations of male applicants for permits for the year 1914. The physical defects found in these applicants have been relatively fewer in number this year than last. To this fact I attribute two principal reasons: first, I have been most careful not to hold up a boy for a slight physical defect that would not affect his health or work and which he would probably outgrow or have corrected by his own volition, selecting his own time and convenience, thus avoiding trouble and expense together with a possible sacrifice of his job; and the second and most gratifying cause is that the boys presenting themselves for physical survey are a much better and higher grade of boys physically than was the case the year previous. They are larger, cleaner and, I believe, older than before. This fact I believe is partially due to the recent insistence by the employers upon well developed boys for jobs which they have to offer, brought about in part by the educational and economic value and recognition of our physical standard which we have adopted.

A very significant and pleasing feature of our work during the past year has been the large number of boys who have had their physical defects corrected or removed before presenting themselves for examination, thus anticipating our requirements in the matter and being prepared to enter employment physically clean. Here the educational value and custom incident to the operation of one year of the law have had their effect upon the parents in directing their efforts toward the physical welfare of their children and obedience to the State. In fact, there

has been a marked improvement in the willingness and earnestness of co-operation of the parents in our efforts in having the physical defects of their children attended to and any objections on the part of the parents are now relatively rare.

Repeated examinations of boys after leaving their old jobs and seeking new ones have disclosed the usual number and character of occupational complaints; in arriving at a diagnosis of these conditions I find that it is not only necessary to inquire into and procure a knowledge of the character of the boy's occupation and the relationship thereto, but also to keep in intimate touch with the industrial history and personality of the boy himself. The most numerous of the occupational maladies of which these boys complain are the various forms of toxemia caused mostly by heat, fatigue and chemical intoxication and dust, all presenting about the same group of symptoms. None of the cases have had fatal results, but they have entailed some suffering, loss of time and more especially retarded growth and development of the growing boy, and were it not for the fact that these boys usually quit their jobs shortly after becoming affected their industrial environment would probably eventually lead on to some serious consequences.

The physical standards which I have adopted relative to boys entering certain occupations have been founded on the physical structure and limits of the boy and the study and knowledge of the particular requirements and character of the occupation and the statements, experience and physical results upon boys who have previously worked at these jobs, and I am pleased to state that the requirements of these standards have, with a very few exceptions, been accepted by employers in a rational and co-operative spirit, recognizing that the better the boy physically the greater will be the industrial efficiency resulting therefrom.

One of the most significant results of my research, investigation into the growth rates, conditions and development and relationship of puberty, has been the comparative difference in the growth rates of boys according to

their occupations and industrial environments. It was impossible to make these observations upon the total or gross number of boys, due in part to changing occupations, periods of idleness and the limited time employed—six months and a year being the shortest time upon which data could be obtained. These boys were recorded just as they came along, and not selected, which makes this data about as reliable as it is possible to procure, the figures of which will be found in a table in this report.

It was found necessary to divide the 350 boys of definite ages into groups in order to make the findings accurate and of scientific value. Subsequent figures have convinced me that the statistical value of those findings in figures would be about the same as in larger or gross numbers. The data on the relationship of certain occupations upon development of puberty and its effect upon growth rates is important as showing that the long hours of work day in and day out and constant expenditure of vital forces, has the effect of hastening pubescence and that when the changes of puberty do come, its duration is shorter, the changes take place more rapidly, the growth rates are less than those of the normal boy, and the nervous and physical disturbances greater; and it has been my observation that it is among these boys particularly that occupational maladies, such as various forms of toxemia, most often occur, which only goes to prove the contention of certain investigators and physiologists that the age basis regulating child labor is unscientific, that the harmful physical defects of child labor can only cease to exist after the establishment of full puberty and the growths accelerations are over and the powers of physical resistance established. This is well established in the figures of the report showing that thirty boys out of a total of 355 actually lost weight during the year, when they should have been gaining steadily and that none of them had reached the stage of post pubescence and the majority were prepubescents.

I wish to call especial attention to the fact of the cooperation of the various hospitals and dispensaries to

which I have sent boys for treatment. Most of these have aided and co-operated with us splendidly and the physical improvement in the boys who have had their physical defects removed has been great.

The Visiting Nurses' Association has also rendered us valuable assistance in guiding and caring for these children during treatment.

Diseases and Defects Found Among Boys Entering Industry

Diseases of the eye, defects of vision	187
Adenoids and diseased tonsils	149
Diseases of the heart	24
Diseases of ear and deafness	10
Nasal obstructions	9
Anaemia and malnutrition	8
Nasal catarrh	7
Laryngitis	6
Hernia	6
Diseases of the skin	4
Bronchitis	2
Tuberculosis of knee and hip joints	2
Infected hand and leg	2
Incipient tuberculosis	1
Varicocele	1
Goitre	1
Nasal polyp	1
Abscess of jaw	1
Epilepsy	1
Congenital syphilis	1
Malaria	1
Acute celluitis	1
Chronic gastritis	1
Tonsilitis	1
Furunculosis	1
Undescended testicle	1
Total	433
Total number of boys examined for age	511

Some of the Physical Reasons for Refusing Permits to Boys

Heart Diseases

Valvular; refused permit as errand boy, where there was too much running and walking.

Organic; refused, as general helper, taking off the saw; box factory; work too severe for boy's condition.

Weak heart; refused as helper; box factory; work too much strain on the heart.

Sixteen boys suffering with organic heart disease given or allowed to perform work of specific or selected character suitable to their condition.

Undeveloped Boys

Six refused as timber piler; box factory; work too heavy for boys' conditions.

Seven refused as scrap handler; crown and seal works; work too heavy for boys' conditions.

Eight refused as pin setter; bowling alley; work too severe for size of boys.

Malnutrition

Anaemia; non-development; under size; weight under 55 pounds at 12 years.

No. 1 refused work in cannery.

No. 2 refused work in cannery.

Dangerous Work

Two boys refused work; washing copper; Baltimore Copper Works.

Three boys refused work; bronze workers.

One boy refused work; brass worker.

Eyes

1. Partially blind; refused as errand boy; work on streets danger of being hurt.

2. Partially blind; refused permit as errand boy; work on streets too dangerous.

Ears

Supperative ear disease, pus running from ears; refused as butter printer (dairy); sanitary reasons.

Skin

Pustular eruption on skin of hands; refused permit as worker in cannery, handling vegetables and fruits; insanitary.

Gastritis

Chronic gastritis, night sweats; refused as worker in tin factory; boy too sick and weak to work in factory.

Lungs

Incipient pulmonary tuberculosis; refused permit to work in brush factory; irritant atmosphere would render condition worse.

Weak lungs, bronchitis; refused as sweeper; cotton duck mills; danger from dust.

Occupational bronchitis; refused as doffer; cotton and twine factory; condition contracted while previously employed at same work.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis of hip joint, crippled; refused work in glass factory.

Tuberculosis of knee joint; refused permit to work in preserving factory; sanitary reasons.

Epilepsy

Refused for work in cannery; danger of being hurt in machinery.

Undeveloped Boys

No. 1. Refused as carrier of heavy bundles of clothing and handling trucks; clothing factory.

No. 2. Undeveloped; malnutrition; weight 71 pounds; refused as carrier of ice; work too heavy.

No. 3. Refused for carrying heavy loads of coal and wood; work too heavy.

No. 4. Refused as shipping clerk; loading wagons; work too heavy; undeveloped.

No. 5. Refused as helper in glass factory; work too dangerous and hard for boy's general condition; defective mentality; under normal size.

No. 6. Refused as lumber piler; box factory; work too heavy for boy's condition.

No. 7. Refused as scrap handler; crown and seal works; work too heavy for boy's condition.

No. 8. Refused as pin setter; bowling alley; work too severe for size of boy.

Twenty boys undeveloped and below physical standard refused special kinds of work in glass factories.

Occupations, Diseases and Accidents Found in Boys Applying for Subsequent Permits

Toxemia from Chemicals and Minerals

Boy, age 14—Worker in artificial flowers; toxemia from organic colorings; chemicals.

Boy, age 14—Drug toxemia; filling bottles with extracts and drugs.

Boy, age 14—Chemical toxemia from inhalation of lamp black; hot candy and heat; candy factory.

Boy, age 14—Chemical; heat toxemia; vial worker; bottle factory.

Nineteen boys refused as helpers in box factories.

Seventeen boys refused as helpers in metal goods manufacturing.

Sixteen boys refused as helpers in bottle stoppers manufacturing.

Four boys refused as helpers in cotton duck.

Sixteen boys suffering with organic heart disease given or allowed to perform work of a selected character suitable to their conditions.

Total refused for physical reasons—82 boys.

Boy, age 14—Wood alcohol poison; varnishing machine; sign company.

Boy, age 14—Toxemia from fumes of shellac; toy factory.

Girl, age 15—Toxemia from fumes of drugs and extracts; filling bottles; drug company.

Boy, age 14—Toxemia from fumes of yellow varnish; tin racker.

Boy, age 14—Toxemia from fumes of shellac, can factory.

Boy, age 15—Toxemia from fumes of varnish; furniture factory.

Toxemia from Chemicals, Drugs and Minerals

No. 1, boy, age 15—Wood alcohol toxemia from fumes of wood alcohol used in cleaning and cementing optical lenses.

No. 2, boy, age 15—Lead poison from fumes of enamel and paint; chair factory.

Minerals, Chemicals and Drugs

Boy, age 15—Brass poison from inhalation of metallic dust compound of copper, zinc, antimony, arsenic, etc.; brass sifter; brass manufacturers.

Boy, age 15—Tin and heat toxemia, also laceration of hands; tin worker.

Boy, age 15—Wood alcohol poison; inhalation of fumes from shellac as helper in sign company.

Boy, age 15—Drug toxemia from fumes of drugs and extracts; filling bottles; drug company.

Boy, age 14—Toxemia from fumes of grease and seltzer used in casting moulds; glass factory.

Boy, age 14—Toxemia and bronchial irritation from fumes and dust of enamel.

Boy, age 15—Drug toxemia from fumes of drugs, extracts; filling bottles; drug company.

Mineral Irritants and Dust

Boy, age 15—Works for lithographers, printers; bronchial, laryngeal irritation, also irritation of skin of abdomen through inhalation and effects of bronze.

Boy, age 15—Bronchial irritation from inhalation of dust from handling buttons; clothing manufacturers.

Boy, age 15—Bronchial irritation from inhalation of fumes of acids and chemicals.

Boy, age 15—Bronchitis, due to inhalation of dust, acids, rust; tack manufacturers.

Boy, age 14—Bronchial irritation; inhalation of tin dust; tin worker.

Boy, age 15—Bronchial irritation; inhalation of bronze; paper box factory.

Organic Dust and Irritants

Boy, age 15—Fibroid bronchitis, due to inhalation of cotton flake or fibre; cotton duck mill.

Boy, age 14—Pharyngeal and laryngeal irritation from dust and fumes of tobacco; stripping tobacco; cigar factory.

Boy, age 14—Bronchitis from inhalation of hair dust; hair factory.

Boy, age 15—Bronchitis from inhalation of cotton fibre; weigher; cotton duck mill.

Boy, age 14—Bronchitis from inhalation of broom straw dust; broom trimmer; broom manufacturing.

Boy, age 14—Bronchitis from cotton flake and dirt; shirt factory.

Boy, age 15—Fibroid bronchitis from inhalation of wood and tin dust; box, tin and metal factory.

Boy, age 15—Bronchial irritation from inhalation of broom straw dust and fibre; broom straw assorter; broom factory.

Boy, age 15—Nasal and laryngeal irritation from inhalation of cork and tin dust; tin and cork manufacturing.

Toxemia from Organic Fumes and Heat

No. 1, boy, age 14—Toxemia from fumes of hair, bristle, also heat toxins; brush factory.

No. 2, boy, age 14—Toxemia from fumes of steaming hair and heat; hair factory.

No. 3, boy, age 14—Toxemia from fumes of hot glue and heat; tin racker.

No. 4, boy, age 14—Toxemia from fumes of burning cork; wood catcher.

No. 5, boy, age 15—Toxemia from fumes of hot glue; paper box factory.

No. 6, boy, age 14—Toxemia from fumes of hot candy and heat; candy factory.

No. 7, boy, age 14—Furunculosis, diabetes from fumes and irritation of hot candy.

Heat Toxemia

Boys affected by constant inhalation of heated atmosphere charged with gases and other substances rendering it toxic and depressing.

Boy, age 14—Heat toxemia, vial maker; glass factory.

Boy, age 14—Heat toxemia, also worker in glass factory.

Boy, age 14—Heat toxemia; knocker-off boy; glass factory.

Boy, age 15—Heat toxemia; knocker-off boy; glass factory.

Boy, age 14—Toxemia from heat and fumes of hot candy; candy factory.

Fatigue Effects

Boy, age 14—Inside messenger, department store; steady, hustling work produced fatigue, toxemia, neurosis and anaemia.

Boy, age 14—Boy worked pushing a heavy truck; muscular weakness; fatigue, toxemia.

Boy, age 15—Anaemia and fatigue toxemia, due to excessive expenditure of energy, affecting heart, loss of weight; tin worker.

Boy, age 15—Anaemia, fatigue, toxemia, loss of weight, etc.; operating nailing machine and rip saw; box factory.

Occupational Myalgia and Muscular Strain from Heavy Straining Work

Boy, age 14—Employed lifting heavy loads; tin factory; sprain of muscles of arms and shoulders; lumbago.

Boy, age 14—Sprain of both shoulders; skin rubbed off handling boxes and cases; tin and crown factory.

Boy, age 14—Muscular sprain of arms and shoulders and lacerations of hands lifting heavy loads of tin; tin factory.

Boy, age 14—Muscular sprain; soreness; carrying heavy loads of tin and enamel ware.

Boy, age 14—Muscular sprain of arms, shoulders and back carrying heavy loads of enamel ware.

Boy, age 14—Sprain of muscles of back; lumbago; lifting heavy loads of tin cans.

Boy, age 14—Muscular sprain, erosion of skin of back and shoulders; operating picture frame machine.

Occupational Eye Strain

Boy, age 14—Occupational eye strain; myopia; operating a ruling machine; label company.

Boy, age 15—Eye strain; myopia, accelerated by occupation; effect of strong electric lights; straw hat operator.

Boy, age 15—Eye strain, conjunctivitis from glare of electric lights and reflection from bright metal; bed spring twister.

Effects of Noise

Boy, age 14—Deafness in both ears, due to excessive noise; chute boy; tin can factory.

Effects of Dampness

Boy, age 15—Muscular strain and sub-acute rheumatism; working in damp, dark places, cellars, etc.; stove and range company.

Boy, age 15—Rheumatism from standing on damp floors; tin can factory.

Boy, age 14—Gastric catarrh, due to frequent wetting of abdomen handling ice from ice wagon.

Boy, age 14—Bronchitis from working in damp, foul places; assistant to plumber.

Effects of Bad Ventilation and Draughts

Boy, age 14—Acute rhinitis-bronchitis, due to draughts through room; office boy.

Boy, age 15—Muscular stiffness; cold in head and chest; chocolate dipper; candy factory.

Boy, age 15—Acute tonsilitis, which boy says was caused by effects of cold air; errand boy.

Local Irritants

Boy, age 15—Hands severely sore and cracked, due to effect of paste; worked coating labels with paste.

Infections

Boy, age 15—Pustule of neck, infected by anthrax bacilli; handling yarn; cotton mill.

Boy, age 14—Furunculosis caused by infection following cracking of skin due to handling grease; tin factory.

Boy, age 15—Infected leg, following cut produced by broken glass; optical manufacturers.

Occupational Accidents

Boy, age 15—Burns on hands and arms by hot candy; candy worker.

Boy, age 15—Lacerations, stiff and sore hands; handling scrap tin; tin factory.

Boy, age 15—Lacerated, sore and stiff hands; taking off cross-cut saw; box factory.

Boy, age 14—Hands cut and bruised nailing boxes; box factory.

Boy, age 15—Hands cut and burns on hands and arms; working brush machine; brush factory.

Boy, age 14—Hands lacerated and cut; taking off saw; box factory.

Boy, age 14—Laceration and infection of hands; hooker-up, handling sharp tin plates; tin factory.

Boy, age 14—Laceration, irritation of hands by sharp tin and acids; tin factory.

Boy, age 14—Severe burns of hands and arms; knock-off boy; glass factory.

Boy, age 14—Laceration of hands and bruises; tin and enamel worker.

Boy, age 15—Laceration of fingers; broom trimmer.

Boy, age 14—Laceration of hands and traumatic conjunctivitis from handling and effects of sharp tin and acids.

Boy, age 14—Laceration of hands, stiff and sore; sharp tin plates and effects of acids.

Boy, age 14—Lacerated and infected hands; hooker-up; tin factory.

Boy, age 14—Cut and sore hands; handling tin plates; tin factory.

Boy, age 14—Sore and stiff hands; handling reeds; reed goods manufacturing.

Time Lost From Work by Boys Who Were Affected in Their Occupations

(Figures on Statements of Boys Exclusively)

CASE NO.	DAYS LOST	HOW AFFECTED
1	90	Fibroid bronchitis from fumes of cotton fibre and dust.
2	60	Anaemia from fatigue and loss of energy.
3	42	Physical exhaustion; bronchial irritation; tin and cork factory; box factory.
4	42	Eye strain; glare of electric lights; hands cut and sore bending bed springs.
5	32	Hands lacerated and infected; scrap handler; tin factory.
6	30	Fibroid bronchitis; inhaling cotton flakes.
7	30	Fibroid pneumonia from wood and tin dust.
8	30	Gastric catarrh from effects of ice on abdomen; ice carrier for ice wagon.
9	30	Cut leg with broken glass; infected.
10	30	Carbuncle of neck from bruises and infection from working in wool.

11	28	Nicotine poison; stripping tobacco.
12	28	Hands lacerated, sore and stiff; box factory.
13	16	Hands irritated; handling paste.
14	14	Glucose poison.
15	14	Hands cut by tin.
16	14	Toxemia from dust fumes.
17	14	Severe colds from riding on wagon in bad weather.
18	14	Affected by handling shellac.
19	14	Burns on hands and arms from hot candy.
20	14	Anaemia; bronchial irritation; inhalation of enamel fumes and dust.
21	12	Sprained wrist; stumbled over boxes.
22	12	Headache; glare and noise; C. C. Co.
23	10	Anaemia from fatigue or malnutrition.
24	7	Colds due to draughts.
25	7	Affected by heat and candy fumes.
26	7	Deafness from noise; rattling of cans.
27	7	Hands cut by sharp tin.
28	7	Sprained hand; got caught in gear.
29	7	Muscular strain lifting boxes.
30	7	Hands cut; handling sharp tin.
31	7	Sprain of leg; stumbled over boxes.
32	7	Muscular stiffness from colds while at work.
33	7	Muscular sprain; carrying bundles of shirts.
34	7	Brass poison; sifting brass filings.
35	7	Hands lacerated; stiff and sore handling tin.
36	2	Hurt foot.
36	total.	

NUMBER OF BOYS WHO LOST WEIGHT, INCLUDING OCCUPATION AND PUBERTY, OUT OF 355 BOYS

NO.	OCCUPATION	LOSS	PUBERTY
1	Helper; reed goods manufacturing	1 pound in 9 months	Pubescent
2	Floor boy; cork and seal company	6 ponds in 10 months	Pubescent
3	Hooker-up, chute boy; tin factory	½ pound in 6 months	Pubescent
4	Office boy, errand boy	4 pounds in 1 year	Pubescent
5	Helper, shirt factory; cop winder, cotton duck mfg	2 pounds in 14 months	Prepubescent
6	Brass sifter	1 pound in 11 months	Pubescent
7	Hooker-up; tin factory	3½ pounds in 9 months	Pubescent
8	General helper; box factory	1½ pounds in 8 months	Prepubescent
9	Crown boy; tin factory	2 pounds in 13 months	Prepubescent
10	Helper; clothing mfg	2 pounds in 15 months	Pubescent
11	Helper; shirt mfg	3 pounds in 9½ months	Prepubescent
12	Doffer; cotton duck	½ pound in 13 months	Prepubescent
13	Basting puller; clothing mfg	½ pound in 8 months	Pubescent
14	Sand paperer, hooker-up	2 pounds in 10½ months	Prepubescent
15	Bottom boy; tin factory	1 pound in 8 months	Pubescent
16	Helper; stove mfg	2 pounds in 6 months	Pubescent
17	Helper, candy factory; hand finisher, brush factory	6½ pounds in 7½ months	Prepubescent
18	Messenger; department store	1 pound	Prepubescent
19	Errand boy, store boy	½ pound in 13 months	Prepubescent

20	Clerk, grocery store; shop boy, plumbing company	6½ pounds	Pubescent
21	Messenger, telegraph company; errand boy, floor boy, department store	½ pound	Prepubescent
22	Thomas Kirby, age 15 years; night work; tending boy, Buck glass factory	3 pounds	Pubescent
23	Bottle carrier; glass factory	3¼ pounds in 3 weeks	Pubescent
24	Errand boy; printing company	1 pound	Pubescent
25	Messenger; department store	½ pound	Prepubescent
26	Helper, candy factory; errand boy and bundle boy, age 15 plus	½ pound	Prepubescent
27	Errand boy and helper; printing company	1 pound in 6 months	Prepubescent
28	Scrap handler; tin factory	½ pound in 1 year	Pubescent
29	Messenger; department store	½ pound in 1 year	Prepubescent
30	Errand boy; electric supply company	9½ pounds in 6 months	Prepubescent

14 gained only 1 pound, or less than 2 pounds. 6 made no gain at all, a standstill.
102 out of 255 failed to make a standard gain in weight.

Some Special Cases of Retarded Growth and Non-Development Attributed to Occupation Selected From a List of 355 Boys

Case No. 1—Boy, age 15 years, employed as general helper, box factory, operating nailing machine and taking off saw; began work twenty-one months ago, then passed as physically sound:

Height 4 feet 6½ inches. Weight 67½ pounds.
Height 4 feet 8½ inches. Weight 68½ pounds.

Seventeen months later revoked permit for that particular occupation and in six weeks boy gained ¾ inch in height and 6½ pounds in weight. Allowed him to resume occupation and in two months he gained only 1 pound.

Case No. 2—Boy, age 15, employed as a crown boy in a tin factory; passed as physically sound:

Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 75½ pounds.

After nine months:

Height 4 feet 10¼ inches. Weight 73½ pounds.

A loss of 2 pounds. Then changed occupation to outside errand boy and boy gained 4½ pounds in 5 weeks.

Case No. 3—Boy, age 15 years and 6 months, employed as worker in tin factory; passed as physically sound:

Height 4 feet 11½ inches. Weight 101 pounds.

After 5 months' work:

Height 4 feet 11½ inches. Weight 95 pounds.

Loss of 6 pounds. Changed occupation to outdoor work as wagon boy and gained 19 pounds in three months:

Height 5 feet 1¾ inches. Weight 113 pounds.

Case No. 4—Boy, age 14 years and 10 months, employed as messenger and floor boy in department stores; passed as physically healthy:

Height 5 feet 1 inch. Weight 87 pounds.

After working 1½ years:

Height 5 feet 1 inch. Weight 87 pounds.

His normal gain in weight should have been about 15 pounds.

CASE No. 7—Boy, 15 years and 10 months, employed as office boy, packer in tin can factory, assembler and twisting bed springs; passed as physically healthy:

Height 4 feet 8 inches. Weight 73 pounds.

After 10 months' work:

Height 4 feet 8 inches. Weight 74 pounds.

A gain of 1 pound in weight. His normal gain should have been about 8 pounds. Complained of straining effect of labor.

CASE No. 8—Boy, age 14 years and 11 months, employed as tin can feeder, wood catcher, end feeder, tin factory; helper, box factory; had been working for about 3 years; passed year ago as physically healthy:

Height 4 feet 7 inches. Weight 72 pounds.

After one year at work:

Height 4 feet 7¼ inches. Weight 73 pounds.

A gain of 1 pound. His normal should have been 10½ pounds. Complained of headache and of being tired.

CASE No. 9—Boy, age 15 years and 2 months, employed as assistant hand worker, leather goods manufacturing, and sifting brass filings, also shop boy; had been working nearly 3 years; passed as physically healthy:

Height 5 feet. Weight 90 pounds.

After 6 months' work:

Height 5 feet ½ inch. Weight 89 pounds.

A loss of 1 pound. His normal gain should have been about 6½ pounds. Boy complained of effects of occupation.

CASE No. 10—Boy, age 15 years, employed as helper, stove manufacturers; helper, pottery works; passed as physically healthy:

Height 5 feet 2 inches. Weight 115 pounds.

After 6 months:

Height 5 feet 3 inches. Weight 113 pounds.

A loss of 2 pounds.

CASE No. 11—Boy, age 15 years, pubescent, employed as clerk, grocery store, and as shop boy, plumbing company; passed as physically healthy:

Height 5 feet 5½ inches. Weight 110 pounds.

After 1 year:

Height 5 feet 6½ inches. Weight 103½ pounds.

A loss of 6½ pounds. Boy complained of work being too hard.

CASE No. 12—Boy, age 15 years and 11 months, employed as card maker, shirt factory, and helper, reed goods manufacturer; passed as physically healthy:

Height 5 feet 1 inch. Weight 91 pounds.

After 1½ years' work:

Height 5 feet 2 inches. Weight 88 pounds.

A loss of 3 pounds. His normal gain should have been about 23 pounds.

CASE No. 13—Boy, age 14 years and 6 months, employed as helper, box factory; passed as physically healthy:

Height 5 feet. Weight 92 pounds.

After 6 months' work:

Height 5 feet. Weight 93½ pounds.

His normal gain should have been 9 1-3 pounds.

CASE No. 14—Boy, age 15 years and 3 months, employed as apprentice, harness factory, and as hooker-up, tin factory; has been working three years; passed as physically healthy:

Height 5 feet 1 inch. Weight 93 pounds.

After 14 months' labor:

Height 5 feet 2 inches. Weight 94 pounds.

A gain of 1 pound. His normal gain should have been over 12 pounds.

CASE No. 15—Boy, age 15 years, employed as basting puller, clothing manufacturers; passed as physically healthy:

Height 5 feet 3 inches. Weight 92 pounds.

After 7 months at work:

Height 5 feet 4 inches. Weight 92 pounds.

His normal gain should have been about 6 pounds.

CASE No. 16—Boy, age 15 years, employed as doffer, cotton duck mill; passed as physically healthy:

Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 87 pounds.

After 1 year's work:

Height 4 feet 11 inches. Weight 88 pounds.

A gain of 1 pound. His normal gain should have been 10½ pounds in weight.

CASE No. 17—Boy, age 15 years and 8 months, employed as helper, candy factory, and hand finisher, brush factory; passed as physically healthy: Has worked for 3 years.

Height 5 feet 1 inch. Weight 88 pounds.

After 1 year's work:

Height 5 feet 3 inches. Weight 88 pounds.

A standstill in weight. His normal gain should have been about 14 pounds in weight. Complained of tiresome effects of industry.

CASE No. 18—Boy, age 15 years and 6 months, employed as pin setter, bowling alley; telegraph messenger; sand paperer, furniture factory; helper, plumbing company; hooker-up, tin factory; helper, candy manufacturers; has been at work about 3 years; passed as physically healthy:

Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 87 pounds.

After working 1 year:

Height 4 feet 11 inches. Weight 85 pounds.

A loss of 2 pounds. His normal gain in weight should have been about 14 pounds.

CASE No. 19—Boy, age 15 years and 11 months, employed as errand boy, bottom boy, tin factory; mold runner, pottery work; has been working 2 years; passed as physically healthy:

Height 5 feet 2 inches. Weight 103 pounds.

After 10 months' work:

Height 5 feet 3 inches. Weight 102 pounds.

A loss of 1 pound. His normal gain should have been about 13½ pounds in weight.

CASE No. 20—Boy, age 15 years and 4 months, employed as helper, clothing manufacturers, and errand boy, clothing cleaners; has been working about 2 years; passed physical test:

Height 5 feet 1½ inches. Weight 115 pounds.

After 6 months' work:

Height 5 feet 2 inches. Weight 113 pounds.

A loss of 2 pounds. His normal gain should have been 7 pounds in weight.

CASE No. 21—Boy, age 14 years and 5 months, employed as errand boy, clothing company; store boy and inside messenger, department store; has been working 2½ years; passed physical test:

Height 4 feet 9½ inches. Weight 78 pounds.

After 6 months' work:

Height 4 feet 9½ inches. Weight 77½ pounds.

A loss of half a pound. His normal gain should have been 6¾ pounds in weight.

CASE No. 22—Boy, age 15 years and 11 months, employed as bundle boy, department store, and hand finisher, brush factory; has been working for about 2 years; passed physical test:

Height 4 feet 9½ inches. Weight 86 pounds.

After 6 months:

Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 86 pounds.

No gain in weight. Changed occupation to errand boy:

Height 5 feet. Weight 93 pounds.

Gained 7 pounds in weight in 5 months.

CASE No. 23—Boy, age 15 years and 2 months, employed as bottom boy, tin company; tin racker, sandpaperer, hooker-up, tin factory; has been working about 2½ years; passed physical test:

Height 5 feet 1¾ inches. Weight 110 pounds.

After 15 months' work:

Height 5 feet 2½ inches. Weight 111 pounds.

A gain of 1 pound. His normal gain should have been about 13 pounds in weight.

CASE No. 24—Boy, age 15 years and 9 months, employed as shop boy, printers; office boy, weaver, reed goods manufacturing; helper, straw factory; has been working about 2 years; passed physical test:

Height 4 feet 10½ inches. Weight 86 pounds.

After 9 months' work:

Height 4 feet 11¾ inches. Weight 87 pounds.

A gain of 1 pound. His normal gain should have been about 10 pounds in weight.

CASE No. 25—Boy, age 15 years and 9 months, employed as errand boy, telegraph messenger; inspector, can factory; store boy; passed physical test:

Height 4 feet 9 inches. Weight 86 pounds.

After 9 months' work:

Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 88 pounds.

A gain of 2 pounds. His normal gain should have been about 10 pounds in weight.

CASE No. 26—Boy, age 15 years plus, employed as broom trimmer and as packer in tin factory; passed physical test:

Height 4 feet 1 inch. Weight 95 pounds.

After 14 months' work:

Height 5 feet 1 inch. Weight 95 pounds.

A standstill in weight.

CASE No. 27—Boy, age 15 years, pubescent, employed as errand boy, candy factory, and scrap handler, tin factory; has worked 2 years; passed physical test year ago:

Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 84 pounds.

After 1 whole year's work:

Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 83½ pounds.

A loss of ½ pound and no gain in height. Changed occupation to outside work and boy gained 2 pounds in 6 weeks.

CASE No. 28—Boy, age 14 years and 9 months, prepubescent, employed as errand boy, haberdashery; printing establishment; passed physical test:

Height 4 feet 7 inches. Weight 66 pounds.

After 6 months' work:

Height 4 feet 7 inches. Weight 65 pounds.

A loss of 1 pound.

CASE No. 29—Boy, age 15 years, prepubescent, employed as messenger, department store; has worked 3 years; passed physical test:

Height 4 feet 11 inches. Weight 80 pounds.

After 1 year's work:

Height 4 feet 11 inches. Weight 79½ pounds.

A loss of ½ pound and no growth in height.

CASE No. 30—Boy, age 14 years, prepubescent, employed as errand boy, electric company; complained of work being too heavy; passed physical test:

Height 4 feet 9 inches. Weight 84 pounds.

After 6 months' work:

Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 74½ pounds.

A loss of 9½ pounds.

Growth Rates

Average gain in height and weight of 125 boys employed as errand, messenger and office boys and other light or outdoor jobs, ages 14½ to 15½ years, figured on a basis of one year:

Increase in height 2 inches.

Increase in weight 13½ pounds, which is about the normal rate of growth.

Average gain in height and weight of 125 boys employed in factories, ages 14½ to 15½ years, who had been employed for a period averaging 1¼ years, figured on a basis of one year:

Increase in height 1 2-5 inches.

Increase in weight 9 3-5 pounds.

Average gain in height and weight of 100 boys, ages 14½ to 15½ years, and who had been employed in factories averaging over two years, figured on a basis of one year:

Average increase in height 1⅜ inches.

Average increase in weight 8 1-3 pounds.

Sixty-nine pubescent and 12 near puberty out of 100.

Average weight of 125 pubescents, average age 15 years and 3 months, 106 2-3 pounds.

Forty-four prepubescent boys among 125 messenger, errand and office boys, ages 14½ to 15½ years, developed to pubescents and past pubescents in a year.

Twenty-eight prepubescent boys among 125 factory boys, ages 14½ to 15½ years, developed to pubescents and past pubescents in a year.

Total number of boys examined for age 511.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN BOYS.

Age	Nationality	Occupation	Diagnosis
14	American...	Helper—toy factory.....	Toxemia.
14	American...	Broom trimmer.....	Bronchitis, laryngitis.
15	American...	Carrier—stamping company....	Bronchitis, toxemia.
15	American...	Helper—paper box factory.....	Bronchial and laryngeal irritation, toxemia.
14	American...	Helper—tin company.....	Bronchitis, laryngitis, toxemia.
15 & 5	American...	Spool packer.....	Occupational bronchitis.
15	American...	Apprentice—stove worker.....	Myalgia, rheumatism.
15	American...	Messenger.....	Hypertrophy of heart, varicocele.
15	American...	Enameler.....	Progressive myopia.
14 & 10	American...	Messenger.....	Hypertrophy of heart, regurgitation.
14	American...	Helper—enameling company....	Myalgia, muscular strain
15	American...	Operator ruling machine.....	Occupational asthenopia, myalgia.
14	American...	Helper—tin can company.....	Strain, muscles of back and sides.
15	American...	Carrier—enameling company....	Occupation myalgia, bronchial irritation.
14	American...	Helper—picture frame factory ..	Occupation myalgia.
14	American...	Artificial flower maker.....	Toxemia.
14	American...	Helper—candy factory.....	Toxemia.
14	American...	Tobacco stripper.....	Bronchitis, laryngitis, tobacco toxemia.
14	American...	Nailer—brush factory.....	Toxemia.
14	American...	Filler—drug company.....	Toxemia.
14	American...	Helper—candy factory.....	Bronchitis, toxemia.
14	American...	Roving boy.....	Occupational bronchitis.
14	American...	Wood catcher and cork maker...	Toxemia.
14	American...	Packer—tin can factory.....	Deafness in both ears.
14	American...	Wagon boy—ice wagon.....	Gastric catarrh.
14	American...	Helper—sign company.....	Toxemia, wood alcohol.
14	American...	Apprentice—optical company...	Toxemia, wood alcohol.
14	American...	Carrying boy—glass factory....	Toxemia, fumes and heat.
15	American...	Apprentice—glass factory.....	Toxemia, fumes and heat.
14	American...	Tin racker.....	Toxemia, fumes.
15	American...	Assorter tin cans.....	Toxemia, fumes.
15	American...	Turner in—paper box factory...	Toxemia, fumes
15	American...	Weaver—brush factory.....	Toxemia, fumes.
14	American...	Tin racker.....	Toxemia, fumes.
14	American...	Tending boy—glass factory.....	Severe burns, arms and hands.
14	American...	Blank greaser—metal company..	Extensive furuneulosis.
15	American...	Trimmer of brooms.....	Extensive laceration of fingers.
14	American...	Bailer off—metal company.....	Extensive lacerations of hands.
14	American...	Helper—candy factory.....	Extensive burns of hands.
14	American...	Assistant nailer—box factory ...	Lacerated and contused fingers.
14	American...	Hooker up.....	Ulcerated hands.
14	American...	Hooker up.....	Infected hands, bronchitis.
14	American...	Helper shirt factory.....	Nasal, laryngeal and bronchial irritation.
15	American...	Feeder boy—tack company	Bronchial irritation.
15	American...	Doffer.....	Fibroid bronchitis and laryngitis.
14	American...	Hooker up.....	Conjunctivitis, laceration of hands.
14	American...	Cover stacker—tin can factory..	Toxemia.
14	American...	Tending boy—glass factory.....	Toxemia.
14	Negro.....	Snapper—glass factory.....	Toxemia.

DISEASES DUE TO ORGANIC AND INORGANIC DUSTS AND HEATED ATMOSPHERE.

Nationality	Age	Sex	Occupation	Diagnosis	Symptoms	Previous Diseases
American.....	14 and 10	Female.....	Labeler.....	Acute tobacco toxemia...	Intense headache and nausea.	None
American.....	15	Male.....	Weaver.....	Toxemia.....	Nausea, vomiting, cough, tremor, loss of appetite loss of weight.	None.
American.....	14 and 9	Female.....	Labeler.....	Oc. dermatitis	Eruption on hands	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Blank Greaser.....	Furunculosis.....	.....	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Helper, shirt factory...	Nasal laryngeal and bronchial irritation....	Mucous membrane, congested red, hoarseness, cough, frothy expectorations.	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Feeder.....	Bronchial irritation.....	Hoarseness, cough, profuse and frothy expectorations. Mucous membrane of nose and throat congested.	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Doffer.....	Fibroid bronchitis and laryngitis.	Hoarseness, rasping, respirations, dry scales cough, flaky respiration, weakness, loss of appetite, some fever, rapid pulse.	None.
Bohemian.....	14	Male.....	Helper, making artificial flowers and feathers.	Toxemia.....	Dizziness, weakness, dilated pupils, tremor, "feels stopped up."	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Helper in candy factory	Toxemia and dermatitis..	Irritation of skin of hands —extensive furnucles.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Tobacco strippers	Toxemia bronchitis, laryngitis.	Husky voice, cough, nervous tremor, weakness	None.
German-American.	14	Female.....	Picker in pad factory..	Toxemia from wool dust.	Intense headache, dyspnoea, nausea, vomiting, anameia.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Helper.....	Toxemia.....	Nausea, vomiting, headache, tremor, general weakness.	None.
American.....	14 and 11	Female.....	Tier in.....	Bepsinosis.....	Loss of weight, cough, expectoration mixed with cotton fibre—loss of voice—amenorrhea.	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Doffer.....	Infection of neck.....	Neck red, swollen, discharging pusule.	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Errand boy and helper.	Toxemia.....	Giddiness, nausea, weakness.	None.

DISEASES DUE TO ORGANIC AND INORGANIC DUST AND HEATED ATMOSPHERE—*Concluded.*

Nationality	Age	Sex	Occupation	Diagnosis	Symptoms	Previous Diseases
American.....	14	Male.....	Trimmer.....	Bronchitis, laryngitis.....	Cough, hoarseness, wheezing in chest, profuse expectoration.	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Ware carrier.....	Bronchitis, toxemia.....	Cough, headache, weakness, anaemia.	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Helper, paper box factory.	Bronchial and laryngeal irritation toxemia.	Cough, voice husky, headache, nausea, loss of appetite, pale, mucous membrane of pharynx and larynx covered with bronze patches.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Heater of tin plates....	Laryngitis, bronchitis, toxemia.	Nausea, vomiting, gastric pains, headache, giddiness, eyes congested.	None.
American.....	14½	Female.....	Operator.....	Oc. bronchitis.....	Nausea, constant cough, depression, sputum contained particles of blue lint.	Measles.
American.....	15 and 5	Male.....	Spool packer.....	Oc. bronchitis.....	Cough, expectorated much mucous filled with cotton fibre.	.....
American.....	14	Female.....	Floor girl.....	Tobacco toxemia.....	When in tobacco atmosphere intense frontal headache.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Bottle filler in drug packing.	Toxemia.....	Headache, nausea, giddiness, weakness.	None.
American.....	15	Female.....	Filler and packer drug packing.	Toxemia.....	Headache, nausea, giddiness, loss of appetite, tremor, weakness, pale.	None.
Russian Jewess.	14 and 8	Female.....	Filler and helper baking powder packing.	Acute toxemia.....	Intense headache, nausea, intense thirst.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Helper at table manufacturing candy.	Toxemia, bronchitis.....	Cough, headache, nausea, tremor, weakness.	None.
American.....	14 and 10	Male.....	Roving boy.....	Oc. bronchitis.....	Cough, much mucous mixed with cotton fibre	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Wood catcher, cork maker.	Toxemia.....	Headache, nausea, loss of appetite, sore throat, irritated tonsils, weakness.	None.

DISEASES DUE TO METALLIC POISONS, DUST AND FUMES.

Nationality	Age	Sex	Occupation	Diagnosis	Symptoms	Previous Diseases
American.....	15	Male.....	Assorter tin products..	Toxemia.....	Nausea, headache, weakness, giddiness.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Tin racker.....	Toxemia.....	Headache, nausea, giddiness, tremor, spots before eyes, weakness, loss of appetite.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Tin racker.....	Toxemia.....	Nausea, giddiness, bronchial irritation, frontal headache, weakness.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Hooker up in tin factory	Bronchitis and infected hands.	Cough, hoarseness, weakness, rheumatism, cut and infected hands.	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Sifter of brass fittings..	Toxemia.....	Headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, stomach distended, loss of weight, general weakness, bronchial irritation.	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Errand boy and helper.	Toxemia.....	Respiratory irritation....	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Hooker up in tin factory	Occupation conjunctivitis and lacerated hands.	Eyes congested, hands cut	None.
American.....	14 and 4	Female.....	Flower maker, mfg. flowers and feathers.	Toxemia.....	Nausea, intense headaches	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Cover stacker, mfg. tin products.	Toxemia.....	Nausea, vomiting, intense headaches, bronchitis, mumps.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Tending boy—glass factory.	Toxemia.....	Nose bleed, giddiness, headache, weakness, nervousness, pale.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Snapper up—glass factory.	Toxemia.....	Nausea, tremor, dizziness, general weakness, loss of appetite and loss of weight.	None.
German.....	30	Male.....	Check weigher of metals in galvanizing shop.	Lead poisoning.....	Cramps in abdomen, in muscles of legs. Blue line in gums.	.....

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES DUE TO FATIGUE.

Nationality	Age	Sex	Occupation	Diagnosis	Symptoms	Previous Diseases
American	15	Male	Errand boy, helper—electric plating company.			
American	15	Male	Hooker up in tin factory	Exhaustion	Anaemia—loss of appetite, loss of weight 6 pounds.	None.
American	15	Male	General helper—box factory.	Exhaustion	Loss of weight, retarded growth, pale, weak.	None.
American	15	Male	Packer, assembler, twister—office boy.	Myalgia, Oc. asthenopia.	Muscles strained, weakened eyes, congested, vision blurred.	Affected by every occupation entered.
American	15	Male	Ware carrier	Bronchial irritation and Oc. myalgia.	Cough, soreness of chest, strained and sore muscles of arms and shoulders.	None.
American	14	Male	Helper in picture frame factory.	Oc. myalgia	Sore and strained muscles of arms and shoulders.	None.
American	15 and 4	Female	Cleaner in clothing factory.	Asthenopia	Intense headaches, eyes red and painful.	None.
American	14	Female	Floor girl	Myalgia	Severe and constant pain in lumbar region, especially when standing	None.
American	14 and 9	Female	Finisher in clothing factory.	Gastric neurosis	Loss of appetite, pains after eating, nausea, constipation.	None.
American	15	Female	Packer	Oc. neurosis	Intense headaches	Measles.
American	15	Male	Apprentice to stoves worker.	Myalgia, rheumatism	Muscular strain, intense pain in joints.	None.
American	15	Male	Messenger	Hypertrophy of heart, varicocele.	Shortness of breath when running or on exertion, anaemia.	None.
American	15	Male	Enameler	Progressive myopia	Vision gradually impaired	None.
American	14 and 10	Male	Messenger	Hypertrophy of heart and regurgitation.	Dyspnoea upon slight exertion.	None.
American	14	Male	Helper	Myalgia, muscular strain.	Pains in muscles of back and side and pain in joints, incapacitated 3 months.	None.
American	14	Male	Operator on ruling machine.	Oc. asthenopia followed by myalgia.	Intense frontal headache, eyes congested, vision faulty, refraction, glasses obtained.	None.
American	15	Male	Packer	Oc. arthritis	Ankles and knees swollen and painful.	None.
American	14	Male		Strained muscles	Muscles of back and sides sore, inability to stoop.	None.
American	15	Female	Operator	Oc. myopia	Headache, eyes dilated, vision impaired.	None.

DISEASES DUE TO GASES, VAPORS AND HIGH TEMPERATURE.

Nationality	Age	Sex	Occupation	Diagnosis	Symptoms	Previous Diseases
American	15	Male	Turner in—paper box factory.	Toxemia	Giddiness, nausea, loss of appetite, nervous, weakness.	None.
American	14 and 3	Female	Turner in—paper box factory.	Toxemia	Constant nausea, constant and intense headaches.	None.
American	15	Male	Errand boy, helper—electric plating Co.	Irritation of respiratory tract.		
American	14	Male	Helper toy factory	Toxemia	Nausea, gastric pains, headaches, dizziness, foul breath, weakness, nervousness.	None.
American	14	Male	Helper, sign company	Toxemia from wood alcohol.	Dizzy, loss of control of muscles, spots before eyes, general weakness.	None.
American	14	Male	Apprentice to optician	Toxemia from wood alcohol.	Nausea, faintness, asthma, insomnia, nervousness, weakness.	None.
	30	Male	Assistant engineer	Gas poisoning	Overcome temporarily by gas.	Not known.
American	28	Male	Oiler	Gas poisoning	Asphyxiated	Not known.
American	32	Male	Mechanical engineer	Gas poisoning	Asphyxiated	Not known.
American	14	Male	Carrying boy	Toxemia from heat and gas.	Weak, drowsy, tremor, loss of appetite.	None.
American	15	Male	Apprentice to glass blower.	Toxemia from heat	Headache, giddiness, nausea, nervousness, weakness.	None.

DISEASES DUE TO VITIATED AIR; COLD AND DAMP; NOISES.

Nationality	Age	Sex	Occupation	Diagnosis	Symptoms	Previous Diseases
American	14 and 9	Female	Chocolate molder	Toxemia due to vitiated air.	Headache, nausea, anorexia, dizziness, hemorrhage from mouth and nose.	None, father a tailor died of pulmonary tuberculosis.
American	15	Female	Packer—oyster house	Chr. laryngitis	Congested throat, persistent hoarseness.	None.
American	14	Male	Packer—can factory	Deafness in both ears	Loss of hearing of low tones.	None.
American	14	Male	Wagon boy—retail ice company.	Gastric catarrh		None.

ACCIDENTS DUE TO OCCUPATION.

Nationality	Age	Sex	Occupation	Diagnosis	Symptoms	Previous Diseases
American.....	14	Male.....	Tending boy—glass factory.	Severe burns of arms and hands.	Burns.....	None.
American.....	15 and 4	Male.....	Trimmer in broom factory.	Ex. lacerations of fingers.	Contusions and lacerations of fingers and nails.	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Bailer off.....	Extensive lacerations of hands.	Cuts and bruises on hands	None.
American.....	15 and 10	Female.....	Floor helper—oven work in cigarette factory.	Extensive burns of hands	Burns on hands and fingers—nervous trembling.	.....
American.....	15	Female.....	Operator on tin foil machine.	Laceration fore finger left hand.	Laceration.....	Myopia, corrected.
American.....	14	Male.....	Helper—candy factory	Extensive burns of hands.	Burns.....	None.
American.....	14	Male.....	Assistant nailer—box factory.	Lacerated and contused fingers.	Fingers cut and bruised..	Low mentality—mental age 6 years.
American.....	14	Male.....	Hooker up—tin factory	Ulceration of hands.....	Skin of hands broken, irritated, infected, ulcers.	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Hooker up.....	Laceration of hands.....	Hands cut and bruised..	None.
American.....	15	Male.....	Stock room boy.....	Laceration and infection of leg.	Leg cut and infected....	None.

ISSUANCE OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES

MARIE L. ROSE, *Inspector*

The Maryland Child Labor Law provides that permits or employment certificates outside of Baltimore City be issued by the Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, by the superintendent of schools of the county in which the applicant resides, or by someone designated in writing by the superintendent. It has become increasingly evident that the issuing of such employment certificates entailed too much extra work on these busy school officials. Even when principals and teachers were appointed to assist, and the main pressure relieved, this plan was still found inadequate. There were several reasons for this: one, that the largest child-employing industry in the State, canning, begins during the school vacation, at which time the school officials are frequently away from the community entirely, and the demand for permits greatest, in most of the counties. Another reason was that the possibility of illegal licensing of children was far too great, as the attention of no one person was centered upon all of the requirements necessary in order to procure employment certificates. Two years' experience in issuing permits has shown conclusively that especial concentration upon the details of the law is a necessity. The triplicate forms which came to the Bureau from the counties showed that because of the divided responsibility for the issuance of permits it was difficult to place the blame for the illegal licensing of a child. As between the overworked school official who received no remuneration for his work in issuing employment certificates and the examining physician who is

TABLE

SHOWING THE AGE, SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN LICENSED TO ENTER THE SPECIFIED IN

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENTERING SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES — GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES														
	WHITE						Grand Total White Children	COLORED						Grand Total Colored Children	Grand Total Both Sexes and Color, Procuring General Employment Certificates
	MALE			FEMALE				MALE			FEMALE				
	14	15	Total	14	15	Total		14	15	Total	14	15	Total		
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—															
Men and Women's Clothing	7	3	10	15	10	25	35								35
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	2	1	3				3		1	1				1	4
Cotton Goods	13	5	18	18	7	25	43								43
Bottle Stoppers															
Candy and Chewing Gum															
Wooden Boxes	2	1	3				3								3
Paper Boxes and Bags	1		1	3	3	6	7								7
Straw Hats															
Bread and Bakery Products	3	2	5				5								5
Furniture and Pianos	7	2	9				9								9
Brooms, Brushes	1	1	2				2								2
Glass and Pottery	7	4	11	4		4	15								15
Artificial Flowers and Feathers															
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	2		2				2								2
Buckles and Buttons															
Reed Work															
Cigars				1		1	1								1
Textiles, other than Cotton	64	33	97	54	39	93	190								190
Boots and Shoes															
Umbrellas															
Leather Goods	1	2	3				3								3
Steel Products	1		1				1								1
Planing Mill Products	2		2				2								2
Total	113	54	167	95	59	154	321		1	1				1	322
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—															
Department and other Large Retail Stores		8	8				8								8
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	30		30	5	1	6	36								36
Wholesale Stores		1	1	2		2	3								3
Total	30	9	39	7	1	8	47								47
III. ESTABLISHMENTS MECHANICAL—															
Canning	8	11	19	14	7	21	40	3		3	2	2	4	7	47
Printing and Publishing	2		2				2								2
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extract, Tea, Coffee, etc.															
Place of Amusement	1		1				1								1
Laundry				2	2	4	4								4
Restaurant					1	1	1								
Plumbing															
Barber Shop															
Total	11	11	22	16	10	26	48	3		3	2	2	4	7	55
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	4	2	6		1	1	7								7
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	5	3	8	1	2	3	11								11
VI GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	10	9	19	2		2	21					1	1	1	22
Total	173	88	261	121	73	194	455	3	1	4	2	3	5	9	464

I

DUSTRIES IN THE COUNTIES ON GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENTERING SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Concluded

VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

WHITE											COLORED												
MALE					FEMALE					Grand Total White Children	MALE					FEMALE					Grand Total Colored Children	Grand Total Both Sexes and Color, Procuring Vacation Employment Certificates	Grand Total
12	13	14	15	Total	12	13	14	15	Total		12	13	14	15	Total	12	13	14	15	Total			
2	1	2	...	5	...	...	8	8	16	21	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	57
...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
...	...	7	1	8	...	...	5	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	9	28	...	...	2	1	3	31	...	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	36	39
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
...	...	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18
...	...	5	6	11	...	...	...	3	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16
...	...	7	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	24	12	36	...	...	29	7	36	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	262
...	...	3	1	4	...	...	2	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
2	1	77	41	121	...	...	46	20	66	187	...	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	193	515
1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12
8	24	29	12	73	...	1	...	1	2	75	2	...	1	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	78	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
9	25	30	12	76	...	1	...	2	3	79	2	...	1	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	82	129
173	201	161	94	629	153	186	174	101	614	1,243	191	152	113	59	515	220	226	202	110	758	1,273	2,516	2,563
...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	3	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
177	204	166	97	644	153	186	175	101	615	1,259	192	153	116	59	520	220	226	202	110	758	1,278	2,537	2,592
...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16
...	...	5	3	8	...	...	1	1	2	10	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	34
188	231	281	156	856	153	187	222	125	687	1,543	194	156	120	61	531	220	226	202	110	758	1,289	2,832	3,296

compensated, though meagerly, it was decided that the responsibility could most logically be placed on the latter. Moreover, the physician is practically constantly at his post.

For these several reasons the superintendents of the several canning counties were asked in the summer of 1913 to authorize the physicians designated by them to make the physical examination to issue the permits as well. The experiment was fairly successful. In 1914 this arrangement was urged in all of the counties and has become practically the universal custom throughout the State, 86 physicians having been appointed by the county superintendents for the work.

A necessary preliminary to the issuance of an employment certificate is a statement of the examining physician that he finds, after examination, that the applicant "in his opinion has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to be employed in the occupation or process for which a permit is applied for." In the smaller communities, where the industrial plants are not apt to be remote, the doctor is the person most likely to be familiar with the various industrial concerns and conversant with their exactions and dangers. Thus in the counties by this appointment to issue permits, he becomes the final judge of the applicant's ability to bear the burden of the tasks demanded by the particular job, as well as to decide on the wisdom of allowing an immature mind to assume the responsibilities incident to wage-earning. While still more or less imperfect, this effort to establish a uniform system of issuing permits through the counties is proving itself to be most practicable.

Too much cannot be said in praise of those physicians who assumed the discharge of this duty. There is such meager compensation allowed in payment for the skill demanded, amount of work involved and time consumed that were it not that such a position presents almost

limitless opportunities and material for an intensive study of the normal child as well as of pediatrics, it might be difficult to secure appointees. However, the friendly, interested co-operation shown by the physicians would seem prophetic of a better, more general understanding of the real intent and purpose of a child labor law. It is eminently fitting that such a man (often the only local practitioner) should have the entire disposition of all of the cases of children in his vicinity applying for permits to work. That he is the family physician may at times make for difficulties because of favors asked and expected. But with a definite understanding of the requirements of the law and the knowledge that no allowance can be made for any exceptions, the course he must pursue lies straight and simple enough before him. The opportunity he is given of educating a community, often reluctant to admit it, to appreciate the value of a law which refuses to allow any child under 12 years of age to work in any capacity; which refuses to allow consideration of any applicant unaccompanied by parent or guardian, or who does not present the proper and necessary credentials, or who is not physically sound, must be a source of pride and great gratification to one whose creed is, conservation of the race. In any delicate or difficult matter, the Bureau stands ready to assist and will assume responsibility for the justifiable refusal or withholding of permits.

The co-operation of the school authorities which has always been extended, combined with the professional judgment of the physician, is of great worth, and allows comparison of the age and grade attained, state of health, and development, mental and physical, of the children about to become wage-earners. It also helps to emphasize the fact that a child labor law cannot be consistently enforced for the welfare of the child until a compulsory school attendance law is in force.

The ideal plan would be for the State to have branch offices of the Bureau throughout the counties. But with the amount of money appropriated such a plan is not yet possible on an adequate scale. Were it not that out of the 10,994 children licensed in Maryland in 1914 (2,249 being for street trades) only 3,296 were scattered through all the counties, this lack might be felt to be a discrimination in favor of the city children.

Of the 3,296 county children obtaining permits, only 464, or 11 per cent, secured general permits. The bulk of these reside in northwestern Maryland; namely, Allegany and Washington Counties. The representative child-employing industries of these two counties being the manufacturing of textiles, men and women's clothing and glass.

As will be seen from the following tables, the children working in Maryland, outside of Baltimore City, as wage-earners are practically all, 78 per cent, centered in the canning industry. This means that the issuing of permits and inspection in those counties in which the industry is located are covered in a short but active period of time, due to the seasonal character, although the number of children entering it is so large.

The textile industry, into which nearly 10 per cent of the children employed enter, is one which continues straight through the year and due to this fact the children entering it usually do so upon regular employment certificates—planning to become permanent wage-earners. It is confined to but a few localities, though such concerns are on the increase.

About 4 per cent of the children enter the mercantile industry—the establishments represented being scattered all through the counties.

TABLE SHOWING THE INDUSTRIES ENTERED BY CHILDREN OUTSIDE OF BALTIMORE

Industry	Children Entering Specified Industry	
	Number	Per Cent.
Canneries	2,563	77.76
Textile (including *cotton)	318	9.65
Mercantile	129	3.92
All Others	286	8.67
Total	3,296	100.

* Cotton—56.

Of the 2,832 vacation permits issued, 2,516, or 89 per cent, were for entry into the canning industry, a greater number than were issued for all of the other industries combined. With the exception of Carroll, Frederick and Harford Counties, these permits were for children residing in the counties situated on the Eastern Shore. Dorchester leads with 650 permits for packing houses.

Because of their close proximity to the city, the greater majority of the 342 Baltimore County children indicated as obtaining general employment certificates obtained these permits at the office of the Bureau for positions in Baltimore City.

Table II

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES AND BALTIMORE CITY OF CHILDREN WHO SECURED GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN MARYLAND IN 1914

Residence of Children	Children Securing Employment Certificates Having Residence in Specified Counties and in Baltimore City on					
	General Employment Certificate		Vacation Employment Certificate		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Allegany County	205	5.07	44	.95	249	2.86
Anne Arundel County (a)	30	.74	70	1.51	100	1.15
Baltimore County (a)	342	8.45	150	3.23	492	5.66
Baltimore City (b)	3,231	79.90	1,602	34.44	4,833	55.58
Calvert County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caroline County	15	.37	423	9.10	438	5.04
Carroll County	15	.37	209	4.49	224	2.58
Cecil County	9	.22	7	.15	16	.18
Charles County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester County	11	.27	670	14.41	681	7.83
Frederick County	7	.17	223	4.79	230	2.65
Garrett County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harford County (a)	5	.13	189	4.06	194	2.23
Howard County (a)	20	.50	11	.24	31	.36
Kent County	.....	.....	50	1.08	50	.58
Montgomery County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince George County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen Anne County	.....	.....	43	.92	43	.50
St. Mary's County	.....	.....	41	.88	41	.47
Somerset County	.....	.....	246	5.29	246	2.83
Talbot County	1	.03	243	5.22	244	2.81
Washington County	126	3.11	71	1.52	197	2.26
Wicomico County	26	.64	240	5.16	266	3.05
Worcester County	1	.03	119	2.56	120	1.38
Total	4,044	100.	4,651	100.	8,695	100.

(a) All of the permits issued to children residing in Anne Arundel County were issued in Baltimore City; 459 of those issued to children residing in Baltimore County were issued in Baltimore City; 5 of those issued to children residing in Harford County were issued in Baltimore City 3 of those issued to children residing in Howard County were issued in Baltimore City.

(b) As there are no street traders' badges issued through the Counties, the number issued in Baltimore City, 2,249, was omitted from the total number of permits issued at the Baltimore office, as there was no way of satisfactorily comparing these with other County figures.

TABLE III

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENTERING SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES ON GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1914

INDUSTRY	CHILDREN ENTERING SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES ON					
	General Employment Certificates		Vacation Employment Certificates		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Canning	47	10.13	2,516	88.84	2,563	77.76
Textile Manufacturing	233	50.22	85	3.00	318	9.65
Mercantile Establishments	47	10.13	82	2.89	129	3.91
Clothing Manufacturing	35	7.55	22	.78	57	1.72
Wooden Products Manufacturing	14	3.01	46	1.63	60	1.82
Glass Manufacturing	15	3.23	13	.46	28	1.85
Broom and Brush Manufacturing	2	.43	14	.50	16	.49
Telegraph and Telephone Service	11	2.37	5	.18	16	.49
Place of Amusement	1	.21	14	.49	15	.46
Office Work	7	1.51	3	.10	10	.30
General Miscellaneous	52	11.21	32	1.13	84	2.55
Total	464	100.	2,832	100.	3,296	100.

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENTERING SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENTERING THE SPECIFIED IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES — ON GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES												
	Allegany County	Baltimore County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—													
Men and Women's Clothing						8							
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	3					1							
Cotton Goods		24						1	18				
Bottle Stoppers													
Candy and Chewing Gum													
Wooden Boxes			2										
Paper Boxes and Bags													
Straw Hats													
Bread and Bakery Products	4												
Furniture and Pianos													
Brooms, Brushes							1						
Glass and Pottery	15												
Artificial Flowers and Feathers													
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	1												
Buckles and Buttons													
Reed Work													
Cigars													
Textiles, other than Cotton	140						5						
Boots and Shoes													
Umbrellas													
Leather Goods													
Steel Products	1												
Planing Mill Products	1												
Total	165	24	2			9	6	1	18				
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—													
Department and other Large Retail Stores	8												
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	4	3				1	1						
Wholesale Stores													
Total	12	3				1	1						
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—													
Canning			10	13	9								
Printing and Publishing	2												
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc.													
Place of Amusement													
Laundry	3												
Restaurant													
Plumbing													
Barber Shop													
Total	5		10	13	9								
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	5								1				
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	4	1		1		1							
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	14		3	1									
Total	205	28	15	15	9	11	7	1	19				

IV

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES ON GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

Industries	Number of Children Entering the Specified Industries in the Several Counties																							
	On General Employment Certificates					On Vacation Employment Certificates																		
Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Total General Permits	Allegany County	Baltimore County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Total Vacation Permits	Grand Total
...	21	6	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	7	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	4	3	22	57
...	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6
...	....	....	....	43	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	56
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
...	....	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	8	36	39
...	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	8
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
...	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	7
...	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	....	....	9	18
...	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	16
...	....	....	....	15	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	28
...	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
...	45	....	....	190	24	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	....	72	262
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	7	7
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
...	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
...	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3
...	90	7	....	322	37	5	3	1	....	13	38	2	8	....	....	....	1	1	45	25	14	193	515
...	....	....	....	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	12
...	24	3	....	36	2	....	1	2	....	2	31	....	....	....	1	....	1	11	19	....	8	78	114
...	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
...	27	3	....	47	6	....	1	2	....	2	31	....	....	....	1	....	1	11	19	....	8	82	129
...	....	14	1	47	....	....	419	198	7	650	148	187	....	50	42	41	244	227	....	214	89	2,516	2,563
...	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	6
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
...	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	14	15
...	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2
1	2	14	1	55	1	....	419	206	7	651	152	187	....	50	42	41	244	230	2	214	91	2,537	2,592
...	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	10
...	3	1	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	16
...	3	1	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	6	12	34
1	126	26	1	464	44	5	423	209	7	670	223	189	9	50	43	41	246	243	71	240	119	2,832	3,296

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECURING GENERAL AND VACATION

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN															
	GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES															
	WHITE							COLORED								
	MALE			FEMALE				MALE			FEMALE					
	14	15	Total	14	15	Total	Grand Total White Children	14	15	Total	14	15	Total	Grand Total Colored Children	Grand Total General Employment Certificates Both Sexes and Colors
Allegany County	92	41	133	437	29	172	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Anne Arundel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baltimore County	13	2	15	9	4	13	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Calvert County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline County	5	3	8	3	3	6	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	15
Carroll County	2	4	6	6	3	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cecil County	2	3	5	3	....	3	8	...	...	....	1	...	1	1	9
Charles County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorchester County	...	...	...	7	3	10	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	11
Frederick County	2	2	4	1	2	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Garrett County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harford County	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Howard County	4	4	8	9	2	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Kent County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince George County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen Anne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerset County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talbot County	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washington County	52	24	76	30	20	50	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Wicomico County	5	4	9	10	4	14	23	...	...	....	1	2	3	3	26
Worcester County	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	177	89	266	121	71	192	458	...	1	1	2	3	5	6	464

V

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES BY AGE, SEX AND COLOR

OF SPECIFIED AGE, SEX AND COLOR SECURING—																														
VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES																														
WHITE											COLORED																			
MALE						FEMALE						MALE					FEMALE													
12	13	14	15	Total	12	13	14	15	Total	Grand Total White Children	12	13	14	15	Total	12	13	14	15	Total	Grand Total Colored Children	Grand Total Vacation Employment Certificates Both Sexes and Colors	Grand Total General Vacation Employment Certificates	Number of Permits Revoked in the Various Counties	Number of Permits Refused in the Various Counties
3	1	17	9	30	...	1	9	4	14	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	44	249	22	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5	33	.....	.....
18	25	32	19	94	24	36	41	34	135	229	20	23	15	4	62	37	39	29	27	132	194	423	438	21	7
41	33	36	20	122	22	29	14	13	78	200	1	3	3	...	7	...	2	...	...	2	9	209	224	18	....
1	1	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	7	16	6	....
38	30	41	21	130	28	41	50	28	147	277	43	43	29	19	134	72	79	68	40	259	393	670	681	13	12
20	40	54	33	147	19	17	21	7	64	211	2	2	2	3	9	1	1	1	...	3	12	223	230	16	....
18	24	17	18	77	9	16	19	7	51	128	14	7	12	6	39	3	6	8	5	22	61	189	190	1	5
1	...	6	...	7	...	...	2	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9	28	1	....
2	3	3	3	11	3	6	3	1	13	24	2	1	1	2	6	...	10	6	4	20	26	50	50	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	6	4	...	13	1	3	3	3	10	23	2	1	2	...	5	5	7	1	2	15	20	43	43	3	....
1	1	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	2	1	14	6	4	9	3	22	36	41	41	1	....
10	7	4	3	24	6	6	5	8	25	49	39	20	23	17	99	30	28	25	15	98	197	246	246	6	1
10	19	17	9	55	9	11	7	2	29	84	36	17	15	6	74	25	25	26	9	85	159	243	244	6	4
4	13	20	10	47	...	...	19	5	24	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	71	197	38	1
8	13	20	7	48	15	12	17	5	49	97	25	20	12	3	60	35	20	22	6	83	143	240	266	37	1
10	13	19	8	50	12	5	13	4	34	84	4	9	3	2	18	5	4	6	2	17	35	119	120	20	....
188	229	292	155	864	151	185	226	121	683	1,547	192	153	119	63	527	219	225	201	113	758	1,285	2,832	3,296	199	41

Of the children (2,832) obtaining vacation permits, 1,285 were colored. Dorchester again leads in the number of colored children, Somerset, Caroline, Talbot and Wicomico being next in the order named. The regulation of the legal employment of this race is a decided step forward and the manner in which the parents of these children grasp the necessity for compliance with the law very striking. In some instances a long, hot, dusty walk was taken to get the family Bible that the proof demanded might be furnished. Or when a child alone applied for a permit, the parent came unquestionably when sent for to stand sponsor. In the entire State of Maryland only 1,462 colored children are licensed to work—107 of which applied for general employment certificates. With but few exceptions, all of these colored children are employed in the canneries. It is but natural that the number of colored children employed in the counties should stand out in comparison with those in the city, especially in the lower counties where they congregate, but as a matter of fact no satisfactory explanation has yet been made of the small number of colored children represented in industry in this Southern State.

Next in importance to the health of the child entering industry is the proven fact that he is of the age stated. The law is quite specific upon this point and does not leave to the discretion of any officer issuing permits the right to decide. It indicates clearly, in the order required, such proof as may be acceptable; *i. e.,* birth record, baptismal certificate, passport, or any other documentary evidence, and the affidavit of parent or guardian. The use of the affidavit is discouraged as much as possible, and affidavit forms are furnished, with headings to indicate what evidence has been eliminated; such a form being required with every permit given on a sworn statement of age. In addition to this the law requires a statement from the examining physician signifying what age the child is determined to be by his development, mental and physical.

Such documentary evidence as is submitted—Bible, family, school or other records, naturalization papers, etc.—must be authentic entries to be acceptable. While birth records are of recent date in the counties, in some places they have been kept and are accessible. It is as much an obligation of the county parent or guardian as of the city parent or guardian to be required to make an earnest effort to obtain this or any other available proof of age. The readiness with which the required baptismal certificates have been overlooked is remarkable, inasmuch as in the smaller communities, it is an old and well-established custom to enter births in the church records. Until the right of the child to be protected against fraudulent means of obtaining permits to work is better recognized, and less consideration of the sponsor and employer given, the careful issuance of permits will be the exception rather than the rule. A comparison of corresponding tables of 1913 and 1914 which follow will show a marked difference in the percentages of the various kinds of evidence accepted and will show, too, an enlightened conception of the importance of this point.

TABLE NO. VI

PROOF OF AGE PRODUCED BY CHILDREN WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES, 1913 AND 1914

PROOF OF AGE	NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF CHILDREN PRODUCING SPECIFIED KIND OF PROOF OF AGE, WHO SECURED GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE			
	1913		1914	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Bible Record	608	18.0	1,655	50.21
Baptismal Certificate	280	8.3	331	10.04
Birth Record	92	2.7	151	4.58
Physician's or Midwife's Certificate	222	6.6	17	.52
Other Documentary Proof	154	4.6	423	12.84
Affidavit of Parent or Guardian	2,021	59.8	719	21.81
Total	3,377	100.	3,296	100.

TABLE VII

TABLE SHOWING KINDS OF PROOF OF AGE ACCEPTED FROM CHILDREN WHO SECURED GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN MARYLAND IN 1914

Kind of Proof of Age	Children Presenting Specified Kinds of Proof of Age Who Secured General and Vacation Employment Certificates in					
	Baltimore City		Counties		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Birth Record	889	16.47	151	4.58	1,040	11.96
Baptismal Certificate	3,126	57.90	331	10.04	3,457	39.76
Physician's or Midwife's Certificate	181	3.35	17	.52	198	2.28
Bible Record	288	5.33	1,655	50.21	1,943	22.35
School Record	.....	.....	10	.31	10	.11
Other Documentary Proof	196	3.63	169	5.13	365	4.20
Affidavit	719	13.32	719	21.81	1,438	16.54
Unknown	.....	.....	244	7.40	244	2.80
Total	5,399	100.	3,296	100.	8,695	100.

Table VIII

TABLE SHOWING THE KINDS OF PROOF OF AGE IN BALTIMORE CITY AND IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

Resident of Applicant	Number of Applicants who Presented Specified Proof of Age in Each County																		
	General Employment Certificates									Vacation Employment Certificates									
	Birth Record	Baptismal Certificate	Physician's or Midwife's Certificate	Bible Record	School Record	Other Documentary Proof	Affidavit	Unknown	Total	Birth Record	Baptismal Certificate	Physician's or Midwife's Certificate	Bible Record	School Record	Other Documentary Proof	Affidavit	Unknown	Total	Grand Total
Allegany Co....	41	31	3	14	1	3	109	3	205	16	1	..	1	1	...	20	5	44	249
Anne Arundel																			
Baltimore Co...	1	6	1	6	2	...	12	..	28	...	.....	..	2	..	...	...	3	5	33
*Baltimore City.	645	2,060	125	213	..	128	409	..	3,580	244	1,066	56	75	..	68	310	...	1,819	5,399
Calvert County	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	...	...	...	.....	.....
Caroline County	...	.....	...	3	..	1	11	..	15	4	30	..	280	..	14	77	18	423	438
Carroll County.	...	9	...	4	..	...	2	..	15	2	43	..	67	..	17	3	77	209	224
Cecil County...	...	1	1	4	..	...	2	1	9	...	2	..	3	..	1	...	1	7	16
Charles County	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	...	...	...	.....	.....
Dorchester Co..	...	1	1	2	..	2	...	5	11	32	31	1	446	..	57	99	4	670	681
Frederick Co. ..	...	.....	1	3	1	1	1	..	7	4	68	5	76	1	6	60	3	223	230
Garrett County	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	...	...	...	.....	.....
Harford County	...	.....	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	19	42	..	70	..	20	38	...	189	190
Howard County	...	.....	2	13	..	4	...	..	19	...	.....	..	.....	..	...	...	9	9	28
Kent County...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	..	33	..	...	14	3	50	50
Montg'mry Co.	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	...	...	...	.....	.....
Pr. George Co.	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	...	...	...	.....	.....
Q. Anne County	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	1	9	..	28	..	1	...	4	43	43
St. Marys Co...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	...	9	..	14	..	16	1	1	41	41
Somerset Co....	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	...	8	..	217	..	1	20	...	246	246
Talbot County.	...	.....	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	15	14	..	140	..	6	65	3	243	244
Washington Co.	8	12	2	90	..	2	12	..	126	7	4	..	17	..	4	4	35	71	197
Wicomico Co. ..	...	1	...	6	..	2	3	14	26	1	4	..	87	4	11	105	28	240	266
Worcester Co...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	...	5	..	29	..	...	58	27	119	120
Total.....	695	2,121	136	358	4	143	564	23	4,044	345	1,336	62	1,585	6	222	874	221	4,651	8,695

*In Baltimore City other Documentary proof includes transcript from U. S. Immigration records, father's naturalization papers, institutional records, vaccination certificates, adoption papers.

REVOKED PERMITS

It is provided that, for sufficient reason, a permit may be revoked at any time and the dismissal of the child it covers ordered. It is fortunate that this may be done because either through misinterpretation of the law or lack of familiarity with its requirements, many mistakes of serious nature in the issuing of employment certificates have been made—more this year than last, 41 having been revoked in 1913 and 199 in 1914. Of the total number (199) of permits revoked in the various counties, only two were revoked by the officers issuing them, the rest having been taken up direct from the office of the Bureau. The reason for revoking the greatest number of these was because children under 14 years of age were licensed to work in factories in disregard of the provisions of the law. There were 76 such cases. It is unfortunate from many points of view that such mistakes can occur. Not only is the child and employer confused, but it is essentially wrong that children of such tender years should be allowed to work even for a day at occupations too severe for them. A number of girls and boys under 14, several under 12 years of age, were, for instance, working as sewing machine operators in clothing factories, and as carriers and knockers-off in glass factories. Their fancied freedom from the restraint of schoolroom discipline makes it difficult to compel these children to resume their studies, especially as the compulsory school attendance law is not yet of recognizable strength through the counties. The fact that these errors come to the attention of the Bureau after the children involved have already been working some time makes it quite difficult to deal with the problems presented.

It is hoped the coming year that a clearer understanding of all of the requirements of the Child Labor Law will prevail and that a more ready observance of the regularity in submitting monthly reports will help prevent the repetition of like cases.

Next in order to the permits issued illegally to children for forbidden occupations is the number issued to children whose permanent residence is in Baltimore City.

It was stipulated, in a form sent out last spring to each officer appointed to issue permits, that the examination of these children would not be paid for unless they presented official proof of age. This was done for two reasons, the primary one being that remote from his permanent residence, it is generally impossible for the applicant to present available proof of his age. A second reason for discouraging the issuance of these permits to Baltimore City children during a temporary stay in the counties is that it involves an additional expense to the State. There are already two salaried physicians attached to the Bureau to examine all applicants.

In one investigation made in 1913 to determine the accuracy of the ages given of Baltimore children who secured their employment certificates after reaching the county, of 36 children only 20 were proven to be 12 years or over. This was done by ascertaining the names, dates of birth, etc., of each particular child and obtaining direct the required proof—a laborious and expensive piece of work.

TABLE X

CLASSIFICATION BY COUNTY OF PERMITS REFUSED, THE REASONS FOR REFUSING AND AGE, SEX AND COLOR OF APPLICANTS.

COUNTIES	REASONS FOR REFUSING																					
	Under Age					Refused to Submit Proof of Age	Insufficient or no Proof of Age		Parent Refused to Swear to Age	Below Educational Requirements	Could Not Read or Write	Too Small	Refused Necessary Surgical Interference		Physically Disqualified			Forbidden Occupation	Birth or School Record Changed	Unknown	Total
	Male			Female									Male		For Any Indoor or Heavy Work		Tuberculous Gland of Neck				
	White		Colored Years 11	White Years 11	Colored Years 11	Male White Age Unknown	Male Colored	Female Colored	Male White	Female White Years 14	Male Colored Years 13	Sex Age Unknown	White Years 14	Colored Years 14	Male White Years 14	Female White Years 14	Female Colored	Male Colored Years 14	Male White Age Unknown		
	Years 10	Years 11																			
Allegany													3	1	3	1			2		10
Caroline			2	1		1	1											2			7
Dorchester		1	4		3		1	1				1								1	12
Harford	3	2									1										5
Somerset																					1
Talbot			1		1		1		1												4
Washington										1											1
Wicomico																	1				1
Total	3	3	7	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	41

PERMITS REFUSED

Although the available record of the number of children working in Maryland is invaluable and perhaps rather startling, the record of the children refused permits and the reasons for refusal is equally interesting. The development of this part of the county work promises to become an important part of the whole. Although cards for children refused permits are required, with all necessary data relative to the matter, unfortunately, but few such cards have been submitted to the Bureau. However, through correspondence and in conversation with the physicians issuing permits, it has become known that the following refusals—all of a serious nature—are representative of a certain number of children, who do not figure in the following table, but are lost to statistics and to any relief which might have been rendered.

"From memory" is thus reported: one pregnant girl, four cases of specific disease of a serious nature, a large number of necessary tonsillectomies and circumcisions, two heart cases, one Addison's disease, several of pulmonary tuberculosis, one case of typhoid, showing a temperature of 102 degrees, and others of like seriousness.

That the ascertaining and reporting of such conditions must lead to a broader interest in the follow-up work necessary for care of these cases by the community seem probable. In but few places are there free dispensaries for the convenience of persons too poor to pay for medical attention, nor is there often any other agency to care for these unfortunates.

Besides being refused because physically disqualified, many children are refused because under the age or grade required. The plea of poverty is often advanced, making it most difficult for the local physician to carry out the

TABLE IX

CLASSIFICATION BY AGE OF THE APPLICANTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES WHOSE EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES WERE REVOKED AND THE REASON FOR REVOKING

REASON FOR REVOKING CERTIFICATE	UNDER AGE			OVER AGE		MIS-REPRE-SENTING AGE		ISSUED ON REGULAR UNDER 14 OR BELOW GRADE			WORKING ON VACATION PERMIT DUR-ING SCHOOL HOURS	FORBIDDEN INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION				OCCUPATION NOT REGULATED BY CHILD LABOR LAW				ISSUED TO BALTIMORE CHILDREN AGAINST INSTRUCTIONS					NO PROOF OF AGE		PERMIT INSUFFICIENTLY FILLED OUT				TOTAL
AGE OF CHILD	9	10	11	16	17	12	13	12	13	14	13	12	13	14	15	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	Un-known	14	Un-known	12	13	14	Un-known	
Allegany				3	2	1	1				1	2	12																		22
Caroline			4	3								1		1							2	2	2	2	3	1					21
Carroll													1	1		1					5	5	5								18
Cecil				2					1	3																					6
Dorchester			2									1	2		1					1	2	4									13
Frederick												2	9	3	2																16
Harford			1																												1
Howard										1																					1
Queen Anne	1	1	1																												3
Somerset			3	1								2																			6
St. Mary's				1																											1
Talbot			3	1									2																		6
Washington												9	20	2		2	2	2	1												38
Wicomico			2	5	1			2	2			5	7								2		1								27
Worcester				8									1								1	4	2				1	1	1	1	20
Total	1	1	16	24	3	1	1	2	3	4	1	22	54	7	3	3	2	2	1	1	12	15	10	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	199

provisions of the law. It is surely the responsibility of the community to give such children the minimum educational opportunities required, not at all in the spirit of charity, but rather as an investment in a higher type of citizenship, and thus further the chance of better paid employment.

Unfortunately, in the counties, as well as in the city, the attitude of unconcern at the sight of youthful toilers in the manufacturing, mercantile and other industrial fields is the greatest obstacle in the way of raising the standards. But inspection is stimulating and illuminating. It is the purpose of the Bureau this coming year to concentrate much of its work upon the situation through the counties for the benefit of all concerned.

CHILD LABOR INSPECTION

In Maryland, unlike in many other States, the work of licensing children to labor, as well as the inspection of manufacturing and other establishments under the Child Labor Law, is done by one department. The Child Labor Law provides eight statutory officers, one to be in charge of the issuance of employment certificates, and seven called inspectors. Besides these, there are generally two clerical and stenographic assistants. Since the task of licensing and re-licensing for every new position for all working children involves a great deal of work, this force of ten persons is divided about equally between inspection and the other work involved in the administration of the Child Labor Law.

Thus far, with few exceptions, it has been possible to inspect establishments involving children only once during the year. Some establishments employing many children have been visited the second time within the year and all establishments in which the observance of the Child Labor Law was bad on several points were revisited. By far the most of the 1,315 inspections reported are original and not duplicate inspections.

The Bureau has developed a fairly thorough system of issuing employment certificates and of keeping records of all working children in and near the city of Baltimore. The system of inspection has not yet been equally well developed, as will be seen by the fact that a total of 14,078 certificates were issued throughout the State, and only 10,282 children were reported found at work by the inspectors. Large discrepancies between the number of permits issued to children to enter an industry and the

number reported by the inspectors in that industry are limited to two classes of industries; those in which, because the industry is seasonal or for other reasons a large part of the force shifts, as, for instance, in the manufacture of candy, bottle stoppers, and in the telegraph service; and industries in which the establishments are for the most part small, numerous, widely scattered and not as likely to be known to the Bureau; for instance, bakeries, retail stores, places of amusement, restaurants and offices.

Table No. 1 gives a good general idea of the extent of both parts of the work in the administration of the Child Labor Law. A comparison between the number of children entering the several industries, the number of children found at work in them, the number of those who were illegally employed, the number of prosecutions and convictions is presented in this table.

TABLE

SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE IN MARYLAND IN 1914 TO INDUSTRIES BY THE INSPECTORS, AND THE NUMBER

INDUSTRY	BALTIMORE CITY									
	NUMBER OF CHILDREN									
	ENTERED SPECIFIED INDUSTRY					Found at Work in Specified Industries by Inspectors	Employed Illegally	Involved in Prosecution	Prosecutions	Convictions
	On Original General Employment Certificate	On Subsequent General Employment Certificate	On Original Vacation Employment Certificates	On Subsequent Vacation Employment Certificates	Total					
I. ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING—										
Men's and Women's Clothing	594	736	.....	.....	1,330	1,225	133	.....	.....	.....
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	209	479	.....	.....	688	611	46	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Goods	161	171	.....	.....	332	548	5	.....	.....	.....
Bottle Stoppers	106	216	.....	.....	322	73	10	.....	.....	.....
Candy and Chewing Gum	111	197	.....	.....	308	89	22	.....	.....	.....
Wooden Boxes	95	149	.....	.....	244	266	46	5	3	2
Paper Boxes and Bags	78	100	.....	.....	178	143	13	.....	.....	.....
Straw Hats	85	74	.....	.....	159	114	7	.....	.....	.....
Bread and Bakery Products	69	83	.....	.....	152	54	15	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and Pianos	48	78	.....	.....	126	46	9	.....	.....	.....
Brooms, Brushes	45	72	.....	.....	117	80	7	.....	.....	.....
Glass and Pottery	41	61	.....	.....	102	69	15	.....	.....	.....
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	50	27	.....	.....	77	33	3	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	43	29	.....	.....	72	14	18	.....	.....	.....
Buckles and Buttons	17	28	.....	.....	45	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reed Work	13	31	.....	.....	44	13	5	.....	.....	.....
Cigars	20	18	.....	.....	38	58	22	.....	.....	.....
Textiles, other than Cotton	16	21	.....	.....	37	30	7	.....	.....	.....
Boots and Shoes	13	20	.....	.....	33	15	6	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	9	22	.....	.....	31	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Leather Goods	12	14	.....	.....	26	11	2	.....	.....	.....
Steel Products	7	3	.....	.....	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Planing Mill Products	5	4	.....	.....	9	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturing—Miscellaneous	.....	.....	319	183	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,847	2,633	319	183	4,982	3,551	404	5	3	2
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—										
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	541	489	.....	.....	1,030	1,185	44	.....	.....	.....
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	380	255	.....	.....	635	151	78	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale Stores	115	99	.....	.....	214	26	17	.....	.....	.....
Mercantile—Miscellaneous	.....	.....	458	130	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,036	843	458	130	2,467	1,362	139	.....	.....	.....
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—										
Canning	80	205	877	554	1,716	793	107	22	4	4
Printing and Publishing	149	142	.....	.....	291	204	60	.....	.....	.....
Packing, Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc.	49	80	.....	.....	129	81	19	.....	.....	.....
Place of Amusement	24	13	43	10	90	13	21	.....	.....	.....
Laundry	24	37	.....	.....	61	23	17	.....	.....	.....
Restaurant	18	24	.....	.....	42	9	9	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing	16	16	.....	.....	32	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Barber Shop	16	9	.....	.....	25	9	6	.....	.....	.....
Mechanical—Miscellaneous	.....	.....	60	25	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	376	526	980	589	2,471	1,133	241	22	4	4
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	163	119	25	9	316	28	31	.....	.....	.....
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	84	167	10	17	278	39	3	.....	.....	.....
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	74	149	27	18	268	.....	329	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	3,580	4,437	1,819	946	10,782	6,113	1,147	27	7	6

* In the counties "Wooden Boxes" includes manufacture of fruit and vegetable crates, boxes and baskets.

No. 1

ENTER THE SEVERAL INDUSTRIES; THE NUMBER FOUND AT WORK IN THOSE OF VIOLATIONS, PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS

Counties	Number of Children Entering Specified Industry								Total Number Employment Certificates Issued in Maryland in 1914							Total Number of Children Under 16 Years of Age Found at Work	Total Number Violations	Total Number Prosecutions	Total Number Convictions
									General			Vacation							
	On Original General Employment Certificate	On Vacation Employment Certificate	Total	Found at Work in Specified Industries by Inspectors	Employed Illegally	Involved in Prosecution	Prosecutions	Convictions	Original	Subsequent	Total	Original	Subsequent	Total	Grand Total				
	35	22	57	54	13	...	...	...	629	736	1,365	22	.....	22	1,387	1,279	146	...	...
	4	2	6	175	2	...	...	...	213	479	692	2	.....	2	694	786	48	...	...
	43	13	56	17	15	...	...	...	204	171	375	13	.....	13	388	565	20	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	85	3	...	...	...	106	216	322	.....	.....	.....	322	158	13	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	111	197	308	.....	.....	.....	308	89	22	...	...
	3	36	*39	83	30	...	...	...	98	149	247	36	.....	36	283	349	76	3	2
	7	1	8	4	4	...	...	...	85	100	185	1	.....	1	186	147	17	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	85	74	159	.....	.....	.....	159	114	7	...	...
	5	2	7	11	4	...	...	...	74	83	157	2	.....	2	159	65	19	...	...
	9	9	18	11	5	...	...	...	57	78	135	9	.....	9	144	57	14	...	...
	2	14	16	37	5	...	...	...	47	72	119	14	.....	14	133	117	12	...	...
	15	13	28	30	9	...	...	...	56	61	117	13	.....	13	130	99	24	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	50	27	77	.....	.....	.....	77	33	3	...	...
	2	1	3	10	7	...	...	...	45	29	74	1	.....	1	75	24	25	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	17	28	45	.....	.....	.....	45	53	.....	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	13	31	44	.....	.....	.....	44	13	5	...	...
	1	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	21	18	39	.....	.....	.....	39	60	23	...	...
	190	72	**262	358	87	...	...	...	206	21	227	72	.....	72	299	388	94	...	...
	.....	7	7	14	7	...	...	...	13	20	33	7	.....	7	40	29	13	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	9	22	31	.....	.....	.....	31	5	1	...	...
	3	.....	3	2	1	...	...	...	15	14	29	.....	.....	.....	29	13	3	...	...
	1	.....	1	3	1	...	...	...	8	3	11	.....	.....	1	11	3	8	...	...
	2	1	3	14	14	...	...	...	7	4	11	1	.....	.....	12	15	19	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	319	183	502	502	.....	.....	...	...
	322	193	515	910	208	...	...	...	2,169	2,633	4,802	512	183	695	5,497	4,461	612	3	2
	8	4	12	18	11	...	...	...	549	489	1,038	4	.....	4	1,042	1,203	55	...	...
	36	78	114	94	70	...	...	...	416	255	671	78	.....	78	749	245	148	...	...
	3	.....	3	6	6	...	...	...	118	99	217	.....	.....	.....	217	32	23	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	458	130	588	588	.....	.....	...	...
	47	82	129	118	87	...	...	...	1,083	843	1,926	540	130	670	2,596	1,480	226	...	...
	47	2,516	2,563	3,049	635	114	24	18	127	205	332	3,393	554	3,947	4,279	3,842	742	28	22
	2	4	6	15	5	...	...	...	151	142	293	4	.....	4	297	219	65	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	49	80	129	.....	.....	.....	129	81	19	...	...
	1	14	15	33	23	2	2	2	25	13	38	57	10	67	105	46	44	2	2
	4	.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	28	37	65	.....	.....	.....	65	25	17	...	...
	1	1	*2	.....	.....	...	...	...	19	24	43	1	.....	1	44	9	9	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	16	16	32	.....	.....	.....	32	1	2	...	...
	.....	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	16	9	25	2	.....	2	27	12	7	...	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	60	25	85	85	.....	.....	...	...
	55	2,537	2,592	3,102	664	116	26	20	431	526	957	3,517	589	4,106	5,063	4,235	905	30	24
	7	3	10	1	1	...	...	...	170	119	289	28	9	37	326	29	32	...	...
	11	5	16	12	6	...	...	...	95	167	262	15	17	32	294	51	9	...	...
	22	12	34	26	17	...	...	...	96	149	245	39	18	57	302	26	246	...	...
	464	2,832	3,296	4,169	983	116	26	20	4,044	4,437	8,481	4,651	946	5,597	14,078	10,282	2,130	33	26

** "Other Textiles" includes silk throwing and manufacture of ribbons.

TABLE NO. 2

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY THE CHILD LABOR INSPECTORS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

INDUSTRY	CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK	
	Number	Per Cent.
Canning	3,842	37
Manufacture of Clothing	1,279	12
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	1,263	12
Manufacture of Textiles	953	9
Manufacture of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	786	8
Total	8,063	78
Manufacture of Wooden Boxes	349	3.3
Small Retail Stores	245	2.2
Printing	219	2.0
Manufacture of Bottle Stoppers	158	1.5
Manufacture of Paper Boxes	147	1.4
Manufacture of Brooms and Brushes	117	1.1
Manufacture of Straw Hats	114	1.1
Manufacture of Glass and Pottery	99	.9
Manufacture of Candy	89	.8
Packing of Drugs and Food Products	81	.7
Total	1,618	15.
All Others	601	7.
Grand Total	10,282	100.

TABLE NO. 3

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY CHILD LABOR INSPECTORS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED	ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED		CHILDREN AT WORK	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
1 to 10 inclusive	1,042	79	2,798	27
11 to 15 inclusive	110	9	1,389	14
Over 15	163	12	6,095	59
Total	1,315	100	10,282	100

Table No. 2 shows that 37 per cent of the children found at work by the inspectors were in the canning industry. Two other industries, manufacture of clothing and retail mercantile establishments, including department stores, each had 12 per cent of the children found at work. A total of 78 per cent of all the children found at work were centered in five industries; the three already mentioned and textile mills, and factories making copper, tin and sheet iron products. Another 15 per cent of the children were centered in ten additional industries, each of which had from about 1 to 3 per cent of the total number of children found at work. A total of 93 per cent of the working children were found in 15 industries, the remaining 7 per cent were scattered through all the others.

Just as the bulk of working children are centered in a few industries, so the majority, 6,095, or 59 per cent, of them were found centered in 163, or 12 per cent, of the establishments visited. Another 14 per cent were confined to 110 establishments employing from 11 to 15 children each. And only about one-fourth were scattered through 1,042, or 79 per cent, of all of the establishments visited.

TABLE NO. 4

SHOWING SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED UNDER CHILD LABOR LAW ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED

Number of Children Employed	Number of Establishments Inspected Employing specified number of Children			
	Baltimore City	Counties	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
1	350	184	534	40.6
2	89	65	154	11.7
3	49	41	90	6.9
4	37	29	66	5.0
5	19	17	36	2.8
6	24	21	45	3.4
7	20	20	40	3.0
8	13	14	27	2.0
9	7	17	24	1.9
10	12	14	26	2.0
11	12	20	32	2.4
12	13	12	25	1.9
13	13	8	21	1.6
14	9	7	16	1.2
15	8	8	16	1.2
Over 15 to 25	38	42	80	6.1
Over 25 to 50	40	15	55	4.2
Over 50 to 100	15	5	20	1.5
Over 100	5	3	8	.6
Total	773	542	1,315	100.

Table No. 4 shows that the inspections made were fairly evenly divided between establishments located in the city of Baltimore and those in other parts of the State. Although the industries of the State are for the most part centralized in Baltimore City, the canning industry, which during its busy season employs more people than any other, is for the most part scattered through several of the counties. Since this industry employs 37 per cent of the children found at work, the large per cent of the inspections made in the counties may be attributed to this industry. Over 50 per cent of the inspections made were of establishments employing 1 or 2 children; 35 per cent employing from 3 to 15, inclusive, and 12 per cent employing 15 or more children in each.

TABLE

SHOWING NUMBER INSPECTIONS MADE IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES IN 1914 UNDER THE NUMBER OF

INDUSTRY	BALTIMORE CITY																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Over 15 to 25	Over 25 to 50	Over 50 to 100
I. ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING																		
Men and Women's Clothing	100	16	8	15	4	7	3	...	3	1	2	...	4	...	1	6	5	3
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	4	2	3	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	2	...
Cotton Goods	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	4
Bottle Stoppers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Candy and Chewing Gum	8	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Wooden Boxes	9	4	1	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	3	...
Paper Boxes and Bags	1	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...
Straw Hats	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Bread and Bakery Products	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Furniture and Pianos	5	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brooms, Brushes	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Glass and Pottery	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckles and Buttons	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reed Work	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cigars	3	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Textiles, other than Cotton	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather Goods	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planing Mill Products	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	161	41	25	26	11	17	13	4	5	5	7	7	7	7	6	17	19	10
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—																		
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	6	4	2	2	2	4	1	2	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	10	12	5
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	80	15	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale Stores	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	92	20	4	4	3	4	1	2	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	10	12	5
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—																		
Canning	6	7	6	3	2	...	3	3	...	2	3	1	2	2	2	9	9	...
Printing and Publishing	32	8	4	4	1	2	1	3	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Place of Amusement	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laundry	6	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restaurant	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plumbing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barber Shop	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	67	21	14	7	4	2	6	7	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	11	9	...
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	6	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	350	89	49	37	19	24	20	13	7	12	12	13	13	9	8	38	40	15

No. 5

THE CHILD LABOR LAW AND THE SIZE OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED ACCORDING TO CHILDREN EMPLOYED

Baltimore City—Conc.		Counties																				
Over 100	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Over 15 to 25	Over 25 to 50	Over 50 to 100	Over 100	Total	Grand Total
2	180	10	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	199
3	30	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	1	6	36
.....	19	....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	22
.....	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
.....	16	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	33	6	2	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	19	52
.....	17	....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
.....	7	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	10	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	18
.....	11	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16
.....	8	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	10
.....	7	....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	4	11
.....	3	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	10	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17
.....	3	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	2	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12
.....	10	....	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	15	25
.....	8	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
.....	3	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7
5	393	41	12	8	6	2	5	4	1	1	3	3	2	...	1	1	6	2	3	2	103	496
.....	57	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	70
.....	100	69	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	181
.....	14	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17
.....	171	79	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	268
.....	60	23	30	27	22	14	15	16	13	16	11	17	10	8	6	7	36	13	2	1	287	347
.....	62	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	72
.....	11	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	10	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	22
.....	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13
.....	5	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11
.....	168	43	34	29	22	15	15	16	13	16	11	17	10	8	6	7	36	13	2	1	314	482
.....	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
.....	13	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	23
.....	12	12	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	29
5	773	184	65	41	29	17	21	20	14	17	14	20	12	8	7	8	42	15	5	3	542	1,315

Although Baltimore is the industrial center of the State, two-fifths of the children found at work by the inspectors were working in the counties. The majority of these were in the canning industry. About one-fourth of the total number found at work were under 14 years of age; 90 per cent were white, and only 10 per cent were colored. The total divided about equally between male and female, although among the colored children the girls were slightly more numerous than the boys, and among the white children the reverse of this was true.

The following grouping shows the relation of the age, sex and color of the groups of children found at work:

Age	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number	Per Cent.
12 years.....	435	377	120	129	1,061	10.3
13 years.....	537	466	120	160	1,283	12.5
14 years.....	1,914	1,878	140	149	4,081	39.7
15 years.....	1,798	1,839	96	124	3,857	37.5
Total...	4,684	4,560	476	562	10,282	100.
Per Cent.....	45.6	44.3	4.6	5.5	100.	.....

TABLE NO. 6

SHOWING COLOR, SEX AND AGE OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK THROUGH INSPECTION UNDER CHILD LABOR LAW IN 1914

COLOR, SEX AND AGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SPECIFIED COLOR, SEX AND AGE FOUND AT WORK BY CHILD LABOR INSPECTORS		
	Baltimore City	Counties	Total
White—Male			
12 years	119	316	435
13 years	169	368	537
14 years	1,319	595	1,914
15 years	1,293	505	1,798
Total	2,900	1,784	4,684
White—Female—			
12 years	119	258	377
13 years	166	300	466
14 years	1,403	475	1,878
15 years	1,453	386	1,839
Total	3,141	1,419	4,560
Total White	6,041	3,203	9,244
Colored—Male—			
12 years	3	117	120
13 years	5	115	120
14 years	21	119	140
15 years	24	72	96
Total	53	423	476
Colored—Female—			
12 years	.....	129	129
13 years	6	154	160
14 years	3	146	149
15 years	10	114	124
Total	19	543	562
Total Colored	72	966	1,038
Grand Total	6,113	4,169	10,282

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF LEGAL WORKING AGE FOUND

BALTIMORE CITY

INDUSTRY	WHITE										COLORED									
	Male					Female						Male				Female				
	12	13	14	15	Total	12	13	14	15	Total	Total	12	13	14	15	Total	12	13	14	15	Total
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—																					
Men and Women's Clothing	...	5	125	153	283	1	4	437	472	914	1,197	..	1	3	5	9	..	6	3	10	19
Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron Products	...	...	223	300	523	...	...	39	49	88	611	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton Goods	...	...	94	115	209	...	...	146	193	339	548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bottle Stoppers	...	...	14	12	26	...	...	20	27	47	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candy and Chewing Gum	...	...	5	12	17	...	...	35	36	71	88	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wooden Boxes	...	...	122	122	244	...	...	7	...	7	251	1	2	5	7	15	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Boxes and Bags	...	...	15	12	27	...	...	66	50	116	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straw Hats	...	...	20	14	34	...	...	61	19	80	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread and Bakery Products	1	1	11	6	19	...	...	33	1	34	53	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Pianos	...	...	22	23	45	...	...	1	...	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brooms, Brushes	...	...	38	26	64	...	...	11	5	16	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Pottery	...	...	21	23	44	...	...	6	3	9	53	..	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	15	17	32	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	2	...	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckles and Buttons	...	...	15	14	29	...	...	12	12	24	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reed Work	...	...	7	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigars	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	11	40	51	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textiles, other than Cotton	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	14	11	25	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and Shoes	...	...	10	4	14	...	...	...	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather Goods	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Planing Mill Products	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	6	762	861	1,630	1	4	917	938	1,860	3,490	2	3	18	19	42	..	6	3	10	19
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—																					
Department and other Large Retail Stores	12	22	197	219	450	15	27	298	395	735	1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	6	11	75	33	125	...	...	8	11	19	144	..	2	3	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale Stores	...	...	10	15	25	...	...	...	1	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18	33	282	267	600	15	27	306	407	755	1,355	..	2	3	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL																					
Canning	99	124	107	41	371	102	135	132	52	421	792	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing	1	3	93	74	171	...	...	16	15	31	202	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc	...	2	18	7	27	...	...	25	29	54	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Place of Amusement	...	...	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry	...	...	...	9	9	...	1	7	6	14	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Restaurant	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	5	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber Shop	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100	129	237	138	604	102	135	180	107	525	1,129	1	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	...	1	18	8	27	...	...	...	1	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	...	...	20	19	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	119	169	1,319	1,293	2,900	119	166	1,403	1,453	3,141	6,041	3	5	21	24	53	..	6	3	10	19

No. 7

AT WORK IN THE SEVERAL INDUSTRIES IN MARYLAND

Baltimore City—Conc.	Counties																							
Colored—Conc.		White										Colored												
		Male					Female						Male					Female						
Total	Total in City	12	13	14	15	Total	12	13	14	15	Total	Total	12	13	14	15	Total	12	13	14	15	Total	Total	Total in Counties	Grand Total
28	1,225	....	1	5	6	12	...	4	11	26	41	53	....	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	54	1,279
....	611	....	....	60	59	119	....	....	29	27	56	175	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	175	786
...	548	....	....	2	3	5	....	....	7	5	12	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	565
...	73	....	....	34	15	49	....	....	30	6	36	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	158
1	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
15	266	3	14	30	22	69	....	....	....	....	....	69	2	1	5	6	14	....	....	....	....	....	14	83	349
....	143	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	147
...	114	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	114
1	54	....	1	5	4	10	1	....	....	....	1	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	65
...	46	....	1	4	6	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	57
...	80	....	3	13	16	32	....	....	3	2	5	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	117
16	69	....	....	10	18	28	....	....	2	...	2	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	99
....	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
....	14	....	1	2	7	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	24
....	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
....	58	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	60
....	30	1	5	61	74	141	4	12	92	109	217	358	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	358	388
....	15	....	1	6	3	10	....	....	3	1	4	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	29
....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	11	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	13
....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
....	1	....	....	4	9	13	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	14	15
61	3,551	4	28	240	244	516	5	16	179	178	378	894	2	1	6	6	15	....	....	1	...	1	16	910	4,461
....	1,185	1	1	10	5	17	....	....	1	...	1	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	1,203
7	151	3	14	40	27	84	....	....	....	3	3	87	2	2	2	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	94	245
....	26	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	2	1	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	32
7	1,362	4	15	50	35	104	....	....	3	4	7	111	2	2	2	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	118	1,480
1	793	299	310	284	200	1,093	253	284	289	201	1,027	2,120	111	110	106	60	387	129	154	145	114	542	929	3,049	3,842
2	204	....	1	6	3	10	....	....	4	1	5	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	219
....	81	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81
....	13	7	10	6	7	30	....	....	....	....	....	30	2	...	1	...	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	33	46
....	23	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	25
....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
1	9	....	1	1	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	12
4	1,133	306	322	297	211	1,136	253	284	293	203	1,033	2,169	113	110	108	60	391	129	154	145	114	542	933	3,102	4,235
....	28	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	29
....	39	....	....	5	6	11	....	....	....	1	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	51
....	....	2	3	3	8	16	....	....	....	....	....	16	...	2	3	5	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	26	26
72	6,113	316	368	595	505	1,784	258	300	475	386	1,419	3,203	117	115	119	72	423	129	154	146	114	543	966	4,169	10,282

Table No. 7 shows the distribution of working children through the industries. It will be seen that the bulk of the children under 14 years of age found at work were in mercantile establishments and the canning industry.

CHILD LABOR INSPECTION OF CANNERIES

Inasmuch as canneries not only employ a larger number of children than any other one industry, but also because over two-thirds of the children under 14 years of age were found at work in them, this industry would seem of sufficient importance in a child labor report to be given individual attention.

Out of a somewhat larger number listed for Maryland in the directory of the National Canners' Association, about 350 canneries in the State were visited by the inspectors. Only 29 of these were in Baltimore City and they all employed children. In the counties 275 canneries were found employing children, 24 were not operating at the time of the inspector's visit and 21 made no use of children. A total of 43 subsequent inspections were made, 31 of which were in the city. The city canneries, being located near the Bureau, naturally receive more attention in the way of inspections than the large number of canneries scattered through the State and operating for the most part during only a short season.

Nearly two-thirds of the canneries employing children have 10 or less each. About one-fifth of them have over 15 children each. Only two canneries employ 50 or more children: one cannery had over 75 children and one over 100.

TABLE NO. 8

SHOWING NUMBER OF VISITS MADE BY CHILD LABOR INSPECTORS TO CANNERIES IN MARYLAND IN 1914

RESULT OF VISIT	BALTIMORE CITY	COUNTIES	TOTAL
Child Labor Inspections Made ..	29	275*a*	304
Second Inspection Made.....	31	12	43
Cannery Found Not Operating..	....	24	24
No Children Found at Work....	....	21	21
Total.....	60	332	392

a There were three additional canneries that had no permits on file for the children at work and where the children all ran out.

Of all the children reported by the inspectors found at work in canneries, 55 per cent were under 14 years of age; 25 per cent were colored—these were entirely confined to the counties; 52 per cent were girls, 48 per cent boys. Among the white children the percentage of girls and boys was about equal. Among the colored children there were only two-thirds as many boys as girls.

AGE	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Number	Per Cent.
12 years.....	335	294	99	117	845	26
13 years.....	377	352	98	141	968	29
14 years.....	337	340	92	131	900	28
15 years.....	202	206	45	99	552	17
Total...	1,251	1,192	334	488	3,265	100
Per Cent.....	38	37	10	15	100	...

Table No. 9

SHOWING SIZE OF CANNERIES INSPECTED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED

Number of Children Employed	Number of Canneries inspected Employing Specified Number of Children		
	Baltimore City	Counties	Total
1	5	23	28
2	1	29	30
3	1	26	27
4	1	21	22
5	....	13	13
6	....	14	14
7	2	14	16
8	1	13	14
9	....	15	15
10	1	9	10
11	2	16	18
12	1	10	11
13	1	8	9
14	2	6	8
15	1	7	8
Over 15 to 25	5	35	40
Over 25	5	16	21*a*
Total	29	275	304

a These had the following numbers of children at work.

2—26	4—36	1— 50
2—27	3—37	1— 54
1—30	1—38	1— 86
1—31	1—43	1—104
1—35	1—45	

TABLE NO. 10

SHOWING COLOR, SEX AND AGE OF CHILDREN OF LEGAL AGE FOUND AT WORK IN CANNERIES IN MARYLAND IN 1914

COLOR, SEX AND AGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SPECIFIED COLOR, SEX AND AGE FOUND AT WORK BY INSPECTORS		
	Baltimore City	Counties	Total
White—Male—			
12 years	48	287	335
13 years	80	297	377
14 years	67	270	337
15 years	11	191	202
Total	206	1,045	1,251
Female—White—			
12 years	53	241	294
13 years	81	271	352
14 years	65	275	340
15 years	20	186	206
Total	219	973	1,192
Total White	425	2,018	2,443
Colored—Male—			
12 years	....	99	99
13 years	1	97	98
14 years	....	92	92
15 years	....	45	45
Total	1	333	334
Colored—Female—			
12 years	....	117	117
13 years	....	141	141
14 years	....	131	131
15 years	....	99	99
Total	....	488	488
Total Colored	1	821	822
Grand Total	426	2,839	3,265

TABLE No. 11

SHOWING NUMBER OF CANNERIES INSPECTED UNDER THE CHILD LABOR LAW, THEIR SIZE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF LEGAL WORKING AGE FOUND AT WORK

COUNTIES	NUMBER OF CANNERIES INSPECTED					NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF LEGAL WORKING AGE FOUND BY INSPECTORS IN CANNERIES INSPECTED																				GRAND TOTAL	NUMBER OF CANNERIES EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CHILDREN																	
						WHITE										COLORED																											
						MALE					FEMALE					MALE					FEMALE																							
	EMPLOYING CHILDREN	NOT EMPLOYING CHILDREN	NOT RUNNING AT TIME OF INSPECTION	MORE THAN ONCE	TOTAL NUMBER	12	13	14	15	TOTAL	12	13	14	15	TOTAL	12	13	14	15	TOTAL	12	13	14	15	TOTAL	TOTAL		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	OVER 15 TO 25	OVER 25	TOTAL
Allegany																																										
Anne Arundel	8	2	2	..	12	10	7	9	9	35	12	13	12	10	47	82	..	2	..	1	3	1	4	1	..	6	9	91	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	8
Baltimore	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	3	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Calvert																																											
Caroline	43a	1	..	2	46	55	51	40	45	191	64	58	77	67	266	457	5	7	11	3	26	15	19	13	13	60	86	543	..	2	3	4	5	..	3	4	2	2	2	..	3	1	2	9	1	43
Carroll	9	2	4	..	15	33	33	36	14	116	20	22	22	12	76	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	9
Cecil	8	..	..	..	8	6	7	4	6	23	3	5	6	2	16	39	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
Charles	2	2	..	..	4	..	2	1	1	4	2	..	1	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dorchester	40	..	9	1	50	50	36	52	28	166	43	49	46	36	174	340	35	42	43	25	145	50	81	68	58	257	402	742	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	..	1	1	15	7	40
Frederick	5	..	1	1	7	15	23	16	10	64	6	14	13	7	40	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5
Garrett																																											
Harford	84b	9	6	..	99	51	65	55	43	214	32	52	43	25	152	366	6	6	10	2	24	1	1	2	5	9	33	399	14	18	15	6	3	7	5	2	3	..	4	1	3	..	..	3	..	84
Howard																																											
Kent	13	1	..	..	14	12	13	14	13	52	12	19	16	5	52	104	1	2	1	..	4	..	3	3	1	7	11	115	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	13
Montgomery																																											
Prince George	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	1	3	..	..	4	1	1	3	3	8	12	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Queen Anne	11	..	..	2	13	20	25	13	7	65	15	17	11	4	47	112	2	1	1	..	4	5	3	1	2	11	15	127	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	11
St. Mary's	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	3	1	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Somerset	8	2	1	..	11	3	1	1	2	7	5	2	1	1	9	16	10	6	5	5	26	10	6	11	7	34	60	76	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	8
Talbot	26c	2	..	6	34	18	21	18	10	67	9	10	13	3	35	102	27	20	15	8	70	23	16	19	7	65	135	237	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	..	3	..	1	4	..	1	1	2	26
Washington	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4	5	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wicomico	5	..	..	..	5	4	1	1	..	6	5	3	2	2	12	18	7	5	4	..	16	5	4	7	3	19	35	53	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	5
Worcester	6	..	..	..	6	10	12	8	2	32	11	3	7	1	22	54	4	2	..	..	6	6	3	3	..	12	18	72	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
Total	275	21	24	12	332	287	297	270	191	1,045	241	271	275	186	973	2,018	99	97	92	45	333	117	141	131	99	488	821	2,839	23	29	26	21	13	14	14	13	15	9	16	10	8	6	7	35	16a	275
Baltimore City	29	..	..	31	60	48	80	67	11	206	53	81	65	20	219	425	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	426	5	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	5b	29
Grand Total	304	21	24	43	392	335	377	337	202	1,251	294	352	340	206	1,192	2,443	99	98	92	45	334	117	141	131	99	488	822	3,265	28	30	27	22	13	14	16	14	15	10	18	11	9	8	8	40	21	304

a In addition to this number there was 1 cannery in which about 25 children were at work without employment certificates.
b In addition to this number there was 1 cannery in which only 1 child, a 10 year old colored boy, was found at work.
c In addition to this number there was 1 cannery from which all the children ran out and no employment certificates were on file.
a These had the following number of children at work: 26–27–30–31–(3) 36–(2) 37 –38–43–50–54–86–104.
b These had the following number of children at work: 27–35–36–37–45.

There are only 5 counties in the State in which there are no canneries. Although there are canneries located in 18 counties of the State, 70 per cent of those outside of Baltimore City are centered in 4 counties. These 4 counties are in the order of the number of canneries each: Dorchester, Caroline, Harford and Talbot, and they employ 70 per cent of the children found at work in the county canneries.

VIOLATIONS

Although this report is based on the second year's administration of the present Child Labor Law, and although special stress during these two years has been placed on the education of the community in the provisions of the law, there is still a grand total of 4,259 violations to be reported for the year. Somewhat over one-half of these are found in Baltimore City, the remainder in the counties.

In general, violations come to the attention of the Bureau through two sources—they are discovered by the officials issuing permits or reported by the inspectors. The greatest number of violations, 1,544, involve the employment of children under 16 years of age without work permits. The next largest group of violations, 1,082, represent the failure on the part of the employer to keep in his office a list of the children employed by him. The next group, 1,047, represent a second failure on the part of the employer, namely, to post in the workroom a list of the children under 16 years of age there at work. Another notably large group of violations, 312, represent the return of the employment certificate to the child instead of to the Bureau. Violations consisting of the employment of children under the legal working age number only 170, while 41 children were employed in forbidden occupations and 25 of compulsory school age were kept at work during school hours. About 43 per cent of the violations consisted of the illegal employment of children, while 57 per cent meant failure to observe technical provisions of the law.

TABLE NO. 12

SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW IN MARYLAND, 1914

NATURE OF VIOLATIONS	BALTIMORE CITY VIOLATIONS		COUNTIES VIOLATIONS	TOTAL
	Found Through Certificate Issuing Department	Found Through Inspection	Found Through Inspection	
Children under 16 years without Employment Certificate	413	300	831	1,544
Office list of children employed not kept	....	603	479	1,082
Wall list of children employed not posted	....	583	464	1,047
Firms return Employment Certificate to child instead of mailing it to Bureau	312	....	....	312
Children under legal working age employed	....	25	145	170
Children employed in prohibited occupations	30	7	4	41
Children under 14 years working during school hours	17	8	....	25
Children employed on invalid old law Employment Certificate	....	18	3	21
Children employed more than 10 hours a day	9	....	....	9
Children employed on certificates for employment with another employer	6	2	....	8
Total	787	1,546	1,926	4,259

TABLE No. 13

SHOWING NATURE OF VIOLATIONS OF CHILD LABOR LAW

NATURE OF VIOLATION	CITY		COUNTY		TOTAL	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
I. ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD						
Employing child without certificate	713	30.56	831	43.15	1,544	36.25
Employing child under legal working age	25	1.07	145	7.52	170	4.00
Employing children in prohibited occupation	37	1.59	4	.20	41	.96
Employing children under 14 years during school hours	25	1.07	.....	.....	25	.59
Employing children on invalid old law employment certificates	18	.77	3	.16	21	.49
Employing children more than 10 hours a day	9	.39	.....	.....	9	.21
Employing children on certificates for another employer	8	.34	.....	.....	8	.19
Total	835	35.79	983	51.03	1,818	42.69
II. DISREGARD OF TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS OF LAW						
Failure to keep on file in office list of children employed	603	25.85	479	24.87	1,082	25.40
Failure to post in workroom list of children employed	583	24.99	464	24.10	1,047	24.58
Return of Employment Certificate to child instead of to Bureau	312	13.37	.....	.....	312	7.33
Total	1,498	64.21	943	48.97	2,441	57.31
Grand total	2,333	100.	1,926	100.	4,259	100.

TABLE NO. 14

SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW IN MARYLAND IN 1914 BY INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	BALTIMORE CITY						COUNTIES				GRAND TOTAL
	Children Illegally Employed		Certificate Returned by Employer to Child	Office List not Posted	Wall List not Posted	Total	Children Illegally Employed	Office List not Kept	Wall List not Posted	Total	
	Found Through Certificate Issuing Department	Found Through Inspection									
I. ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING—											
Men's and Women's Clothing	56	66	11	154	143	430	13	18	18	49	479
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	24	14	8	11	11	68	1	3	3	7	75
Cotton Goods	3	.....	2	9	6	20	15	1	1	17	37
Bottle Stoppers	7	3	....	....	....	10	3	1	1	5	15
Candy and Chewing Gum	10	3	9	11	11	44	....	....	....	.....	44
Wooden Boxes	17	25	4	22	23	91	30	19	19	68	159
Paper Boxes and Bags	4	6	3	10	9	32	4	1	1	6	38
Straw Hats	2	3	2	5	7	19	....	....	....	.....	19
Bread and Bakery Products	7	5	3	8	8	31	4	8	8	20	51
Furniture and Pianos	1	4	4	5	5	19	5	5	5	15	34
Brooms, Brushes	1	3	3	5	4	16	5	1	....	6	22
Glass and Pottery	7	5	3	3	5	23	9	4	4	17	40
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	1	1	1	3	3	9	....	....	....	.....	9
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	10	4	4	9	9	36	4	7	7	18	54
Buckles and Buttons	.....	.....	....	2	2	4	....	....	....	.....	4
Reed Work	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cigars	20	2	....	8	5	35	1	2	2	5	40
Textiles, other than Cotton	3	3	1	8	7	22	87	11	8	106	128
Boots and Shoes	3	2	1	8	8	22	7	1	1	9	31
Umbrellas	.....	1	....	3	3	7	....	....	....	.....	7
Leather Goods	1	.....	1	4	4	10	1	2	2	5	15
Steel Products	5	.....	....	....	....	7	4	2	2	8	15
Planing Mill Products	4	1	....	1	1	7	14	4	5	23	30
Total	186	151	67	289	274	967	207	90	87	384	1,351
II. ESTABLISHMENTS MERCANTILE—											
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	21	9	14	34	30	108	11	12	12	35	143
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	25	47	6	92	93	263	70	81	81	232	495
Wholesale Stores	9	3	5	13	13	43	7	3	3	13	56
Total	55	59	25	139	136	414	88	96	96	280	694
III. ESTABLISHMENTS MECHANICAL—											
Canning	19	79	9	46	44	197	635	242	230	1,107	1,304
Printing and Publishing	19	30	11	58	58	176	5	8	8	21	197
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc	10	4	5	7	7	33	....	....	....	.....	33
Place of Amusement	10	10	1	10	10	41	23	12	12	47	88
Laundry	5	9	3	11	11	39	....	2	2	4	43
Restaurant	3	2	4	5	4	18	....	....	....	.....	18
Plumbing	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	1	....	....	1	5
Barber Shop	2	4	....	8	8	22	1	3	3	7	29
Total	68	138	35	146	143	530	665	267	255	1,187	1,717
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	13	8	10	16	16	63	3	1	1	5	68
V TELEPHONE AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	2	.....	1	2	3	8	5	9	9	23	31
VI. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	29	4	13	11	11	68	15	16	16	47	115
VII. UNKNOWN	122	.....	161	....	....	283	....	....	....	.....	283
Grand Total	475	360	312	603	583	2,333	983	479	464	1,926	4,259

The violations found through the permit-issuing department involving the employment of a child without a certificate are generally in the process of being remedied as they come to light. Violations of another nature are dealt with by correspondence with the employer. Since such communications do not always bring a reply, it is not possible to report the disposition of violations discovered in this way.

The Bureau endeavors to follow up all violations discovered by the inspectors. However, in the counties, where most of the children work in the canneries, whose working season is comparatively short, it is not possible to revisit very many places to see how the instructions are carried out. In Baltimore City, out of 360 children discovered by inspectors to be working without permits, 202 secured them, 18 were discharged and 13 left of their own accord. Some few were not followed up probably because their discoverey came in a very busy season. In the counties the disposition of the bulk of the violations cannot be reported upon.

TABLE No. 15

SHOWING DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION OF CHILD LABOR LAW FOUND THROUGH INSPECTION

DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS DISPOSED OF IN SPECIFIED MANNER		
	Baltimore City	Counties	Total
Child Secured Employment Certificate	202	50	252
Child Refused Employment Certificate	19	4	23
Child Discharged	18	41	59
Child Left	13	7	20
Employer Prosecuted	31	10	41
Not Reported	77	871	948
Total	360	983	1,343
Per Cent	26.82	73.18	100

TABLE NO. 16

SHOWING NATURE OF VIOLATION OF CHILD LABOR LAW FOUND THROUGH INSPECTION

NATURE OF VIOLATION	NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF VIOLATIONS OF SPECIFIED KIND FOUND			
	Baltimore City	Counties	TOTAL	
			Number	Per Cent.
Child Employed Without Certificate	301	831	1,132	84.21
Child Employed Under Legal Working Age	25	145	170	12.66
Child Employed on Invalid Old Law Permit	18	3	21	1.56
Child Under 14 Years Employed During School Hours	7	.....	7	.60
Child Employed in Forbidden Occupation	7	4	11	.82
Child Employed on Certificate Issued for Another Employer	2	.....	2	.15
Total Number	360	983	1,343	100.
Per Cent	26.82	73.18	.....	100.

TABLE No. 17

SHOWING SEX AND AGE OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW FOUND THROUGH INSPECTION

SEX AND AGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SPECIFIED SEX AND AGE INVOLVED IN VIOLATION FOUND THROUGH INSPECTION		
	Baltimore City	County	Total
Male—			
Under 12 years	14	71	85
12 years	11	65	76
13 years	16	87	103
14 years	65	162	227
15 years	133	169	302
Total	239	554	793
Female—			
Under 12 years	13	47	60
12 years	7	61	68
13 years	6	76	82
14 years	35	109	144
15 years	60	136	196
Total	121	429	550
Total	360	983	1,343

TABLE

SHOWING NATURE AND DISPOSITION OF VIOLATIONS OF THE CHILD LABOR

INDUSTRY	BALTIMORE CITY																		
	VIOLATIONS														CHILDREN INVOLVED				
	NATURE							DISPOSITION							MALE				
	CHILD EMPLOYED																		
	Without Certificate	Under Legal Working Age	On Invalid Old Law Permit	Under 14 During School Hours	At Prohibited Occupation	On Certificate for Other Employer	Total	Child Secured Employment Certificate	Child Was Refused Employment Certificate	Child Discharged	Child Left	Employer Prosecuted	Not Reported	Total	Under 12 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	Total
I. ESTABLISHMENTS, MANUFACTURING—																			
Men's and Women's Clothing	57	....	7	....	1	1	66	47	3	3	6	..	7	66	....	....	5	11	26	42
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	13	1	....	....	....	....	14	8	2	1	1	..	2	14	....	....	....	1	10	11
Cotton Goods	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bottle Stoppers	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	1	2
Candy and Chewing Gum	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	3
Wooden Boxes	19	3	3	....	....	....	25	4	....	2	2	5	12	25	..	1	2	5	17	25
Paper Boxes and Bags	5	....	1	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	2	2
Straw Hats	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	2
Bread and Bakery Products	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	3	1	1	....	....	....	5	1	1	....	....	....	2
Furniture and Pianos	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	2	3
Brooms, Brushes	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	2	1	3
Glass and Pottery	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	2	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	5	5
Artificial Flowers and Feathers	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	2	2	4
Buckles and Buttons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reed Work	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cigars	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Textiles, other than Cotton	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boots and Shoes	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	2
Umbrellas	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leather Goods	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Steel Products	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Planing Mill Products	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total	132	5	12	....	1	1	151	92	8	9	10	5	27	151	1	2	7	23	74	107
II. ESTABLISHMENTS, MERCANTILE—																				
Department and Other Large Retail Stores	7	....	....	2	....	....	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	2	3	5
Small Retail Stores and Market Stalls	43	....	1	....	2	1	47	34	3	3	2	..	5	47	1	5	4	11	19	40
Wholesale Stores	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	2
Total	53	....	1	2	2	1	59	45	3	4	2	..	5	59	1	5	4	15	22	47
III. ESTABLISHMENTS, MECHANICAL—																				
Canning	59	15	....	5	....	....	79	13	2	3	2	26	33	79	9	3	4	11	3	30
Printing and Publishing	24	....	4	....	2	....	30	22	3	....	....	....	5	30	..	1	..	8	17	26
Packing Drugs, Baking Powder, Extracts, Tea, Coffee, etc	3	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	1
Place of Amusement	4	4	....	....	2	....	10	3	1	1	....	....	5	10	3	....	....	2	5	10
Laundry	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	7	1	....	....	....	1	9	....	....	....	....	2	2
Restaurant	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	2
Plumbing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Barber Shop	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	2	4
Total	104	20	5	5	4	....	138	55	7	4	2	26	44	138	12	4	4	24	31	75
IV. OFFICE SERVICE	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	1	3	4	8
V. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
VI GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	2	2
Grand Total	301	25	18	7	7	2	360	202	19	18	13	31	77	360	14	11	16	65	133	239

No. 18

LAW FOUND BY INSPECTION AND SEX AND AGE OF CHILDREN INVOLVED

Baltimore City —Concluded							Counties																								
Children Involved —Concluded							Violations												Children Involved												
Female							Nature						Disposition						Male						Female						
							Child Employed																								
Under 12 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	Total	Total Male and Female	Without Certificate	Under Legal Working Age	On Invalid Old Law Permit	At Prohibited Occupation	Total	Child Secured Employment Certificate	Child Was Refused Employment Certificate	Child Discharged	Child Left	Employer Prosecuted	Not Reported	Total	Under 12 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	Total	Under 12 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	Total	Total Male and Female
			8	16	24	66	12	1			13			1			12	13	1		1	3	3	8					5	5	13
		1	1	1	3	14	1				1						1	1				1		1							1
							12			3	15	1	3				11	15				1	6	7				3	5	8	15
			1		1	3	3				3	2					1	3				1	1	2				1		1	3
						3																									
						25	20	10			30						30	30	1	1	7	9	12	30								30
			1	3	4	6	4				4						4	4										2	2	4	4
				1	1	3																									
				3	3	5	4				4						4	4				1	3	4							4
			1		1	4	3	2			5						5	5	1	1		3	5								5
						3	2	3			5	2		3				5				2	5								5
						5	9				9	1					8	9				3	6	9							9
				1	1	1																									
						4	2	2			4						4	4				1	3	4							4
			2	2	2			1			1						1	1					1	1							1
			3	3	3	80	7				87	8		9			70	87		1	6	8	13	28	2	4	11	7	35	59	87
					2	6	1				7	6					1	7			1	1	2	4				2	1	3	7
				1	1	1																									
							1				1						1	1					1	1							1
							3	1			4	2					2	4			1	1	2	4							4
						1	13	1			14						14	14		1		6	7	14							14
		1	12	31	44	151	175	29	3		207	22	3	13			169	207	2	4	20	36	65	127	2	4	11	15	48	80	207
			2	2	4	9	8	1		2	11						11	11	1	1		7	2	11							11
			2	5	7	47	69	1			70	17		1	3		49	70	2	2	12	28	23	67				1	2	3	70
				1	1	3	7				7	1					6	7	1				3	4				2	1	3	7
			4	8	12	59	84	2		2	88	18		1	3		66	88	4	3	12	35	28	82				3	3	6	88
13	7	4	14	11	49	79	536	99			635					8	627	635	56	50	48	80	60	294	45	57	65	91	83	341	635
			1	3	4	30	1	3		1	5	2		1			2	5	1		1	1	2	5							5
				3	3	4																									
			10	20	3						23	5	1	15		2		23	2	7	4	5	4	22				1	1	23	
		1	2	4	7	9																									
						2																									
							1				1						1	1					1	1							1
			4			4	1				1	1						1				1		1							1
13	7	5	17	21	63	138	559	105		1	665	8	1	16		10	630	665	59	57	53	87	67	323	45	57	65	91	84	342	665
						8	2			1	3						3	3	1				2	3							3
							5				5	2					3	5				2	3	5							5
			2		2	4	6	9			15			11	4			15	5	1	2	2	4	14				1	1	15	
13	7	6	35	60	121	360	831	145	3	4	983	50	4	41	7	10	871	983	71	65	87	162	169	554	47	61	76	109	136	429	983

PROSECUTIONS

The policy of the Bureau during the past two years has been to educate the community through a careful administration of the Child Labor Law rather than to prosecute violations. The fact that only 23 employers were prosecuted on 33 warrants for violations involving 133 children, when the total number of violations found throughout the year was 4,259, substantiates this. Convictions were secured in 26 instances, sentence was suspended in 5 and 2 cases were stetted.

TABLE No. 19

HOWING NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE CASES

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	AGES OF CHILDREN ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED										NATURE OF VIOLATIONS		PROSECUTIONS	DISPOSITION OF PROSECUTIONS		
		6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total	Child Employed Without Employment Certificate	Child Under Legal Age Employed		Conviction and Fine	Guilty, Sentence Suspended	Stetted
Baltimore City—																	
Wooden Box	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	5	..	3	2	1	..
Cannery	2	..	..	1	5	..	3	1	9	3	22	16	6	4	4	..	..
Total	5	..	..	1	5	..	3	1	10	7	27	21	6	7	6	1	...
Counties—																	
Cannery	16	1	1	6	11	5	16	15	39	20	114	90	24	24	18	4	2
Place of Amusement	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..
Total	18	1	1	6	11	5	16	15	39	22	116	92	24	26	20	4	2
Grand Total	23	1	1	7	16	5	19	16	49	29	143	113	30	33	26	5	2

STREET TRADERS

Much of the data gathered relative to boys who sell newspapers and other articles on the streets has been reported with similar data for other working children.

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF BOYS WHO WERE LICENSED DURING 1914 BY THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION TO SELL NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER ARTICLES ON THE STREETS OF BALTIMORE.

Nationality	Children of Specified Nationality Who Were Licensed to Sell on the Streets of Baltimore	
	Number	Per Cent.
American—White	989	43.97
Russian	639	28.41
American—Colored	287	12.76
German	106	4.71
Italian	66	2.94
Irish	39	1.74
Polish	35	1.56
Bohemian	33	1.47
Lithuanian	30	1.33
Others	25	1.11
Total	2,249 *a*	100.

a 965 of these were boys who were licensed originally in 1913 and whose license was merely renewed as required by law.

TABLE SHOWING TIME THAT WAS DEVOTED TO SELLING BY THE BOYS WHO WERE LICENSED TO SELL NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER ARTICLES ON THE STREETS.

Time of Selling	Number
Outside of school hours	2,173
During all hours	76
Total	2,249

The opinion prevails popularly that the boy who sells papers or other articles on the streets is in most cases supporting himself and in some instances has a family dependent on him. A study of the 2,249 boys who were licensed under the street trades regulations during the year showed that in 90 per cent of the families, there were one or more wage earners. In the remaining 230 cases, there were 135 parents in business and only 9 that were entirely dependent outside of the child's earnings on charitable assistance from relatives, friends or agencies.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN FAMILIES FROM WHICH BOYS WERE LICENSED TO SELL PAPERS AND OTHER ARTICLES ON THE STREETS.

Wage Earners in Family	Families Having Specified Number of Wage Earners	
	Number	Per Cent.
1	1,070	48.
2	529	23.
3	306	14.
4	75	3.3
5	30	1.3
6	7	.3
7	2	.1
Total	2,019 *a*	90.
None	230	10.
Grand total	2,249	100.

a Of these 612 families have another source of income besides wages.

TABLE SHOWING SOURCES OF INCOME IN FAMILIES FROM WHICH BOYS WERE LICENSED TO SELL NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER ARTICLES ON THE STREETS.

Other Source of Income	Number of Families		
	Whose Only Income Besides Newsboy's Earnings is from the Specified Source	Who Have Besides Newsboy's Earnings a Wage Income Supplemented by an Income from the Specified Source.	Whose Entire Income Besides Newsboy's Earnings is from Wages.
Parent in business	135	178	....
Mother keeps boarders, rents rooms, does laundry work, day cleaning, etc.	60	231	....
Private income — rent, pension, etc.	5	50	....
Charitable assistance	9	43	....
Child lives with relatives or in institution	21	....	....
Total	230	502	1,517 *a*
Per cent	10.	22.	68.

a In 110 of these families the wage income is supplemented by earnings of two licensed newsboys.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF ABSENCE AND PROGRESS DURING ONE SCHOOL TERM OF 447 NEWSBOYS.

Progress	Sessions Absent					
	None	2–20	20–50	50–100	Over 100	Total
Satisfactory	8	121	76	9	3	214
Unsatisfactory	8	107	79	29	10	233*a*
Total	16	228	155	38	13	447

Average absence during the term for 447 boys—26 sessions.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF ABSENCE AND PROGRESS DURING ONE SCHOOL YEAR, SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO JUNE, 1914, OF 134 NEWSBOYS.

Progress	Sessions Absent						
	None	2 to 20	20 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 200	200 or More	Total
Satisfactory...	2	22	14	9	3	.....	50
Unsatisfactory	1	26	18	23	13	3	84*a*
Total.....	3	48	32	32	16	3	134*b*

a 16 boys were deficient in school in everything.
191 boys were deficient in school in more than one study.

b Average absence during the school year for 124 boys—44 sessions.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON BETWEEN NUMBER BOYS REFUSED NEWSBOY AND STREET TRADERS BADGES IN 1913 AND 1914.

Kind of Badge Refused	Number Refused, 1913	Number Refused, 1914	Total
Newsboy.....	62 *a*	41 *b*	103
Street traders.....	18	18	36
Total.....	80	59	139

a Minimum age limt 12 years for newsboys.

b 1914 minimum age limit for newsboys reduced to 10 years in Mareh—15 of these refused under old law, 26 under present 10 year minimum age limit.

The percentage of boys refused licenses to engage in street trades is very small, 59 as against 2,249, or less than 3 per cent. Practically the only requirement for a newsboy badge is that the child be 10 years old. If the provisions of the law do not restrict many boys from entering upon street trades, the occupation itself fails to hold over one-third of them to the end of the year in which they are licensed.

	Number Securing Original License	Stopped Within the Year	Stopped in Second Year
1913	1,537	572—37%	544—35%
1914	1,284	437—34%	.....
Total	2,821	1,009—36%	.....

Of the total number of individual boys, 2,821, licensed during 1913 and 1914, a total of 1,553 or 55 per cent have discontinued their license. The following figures show how the street trades hold their recruits against the other occupations open to children.

Age	Number Licensed	Stopped	
		Number	Per Cent.
10	253	57	23.
11	327	88	27.
12	1,038	470	45.
13	697	453	65.
14	351	335	95.
15	155	150	97.
Total	2,821	1,553	55.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF BOYS LICENSED UNDER THE STREET TRADES REGULATIONS IN 1913 AND 1914 WHO FAILED TO RENEW THEIR LICENSES AT THE END OF THAT TIME.

Reasons for Failure to Renew License	Age of Boy at Time of Licensing						Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	Number	Per Cent.
Related to Child—								
Does not want to sell	26	34	144	114	47	...	365	23.5
Selling interferes with lessons	4	6	23	24	13	1	71	4.58
It does not pay	1	7	30	21	8	1	68	4.38
Ill health or suffered physically	2	3	18	5	4	...	32	2.06
Prefers serving route	...	2	17	10	2	...	31	2.
Committed to corrective institution	1	2	5	2	1	...	11	.71
Deceased	..	1	4	2	3	...	10	.64
Injured while selling	2	..	1	...	3	...	6	.38
Withdrawal of license recommended by Juvenile Court	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	.13
Total	36	55	244	178	81	2	596	38.38
Related to Parent—								
Does not want child to sell	13	22	51	24	...	...	110	7.08
Believes the occupation demoralizing	2	1	5	3	...	...	11	.71
Financial help no longer needed	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	.26
Total	15	23	57	28	1	1	125	8.05
Changed to another industry	...	...	93	158	107	14	372	23.05
Total	...	...	93	158	107	14	372	23.95
Miscellaneous—								
Child passed beyond licensing age	...	...	...	4	115	121	240	15.46
Left city or could not be located	5	9	44	35	18	1	112	7.21
Not reported	1	1	32	50	13	11	108	6.95
Total	6	10	76	89	146	133	460	29.62
Grand total	57	88	470	453	335	150	1,553	100.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND DISPOSITION OF VIOLATIONS OF NEWSBOY REGULATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1914.

Nature of Violation	First Offense			Second Offense				Third Offense	Grand Total Offenses
	Warned			Warned		Fined			
	Juvenile Court	Police Magistrate Court	Total	Juvenile Court	Police Magistrate	Police Magistrate Court	Total	Fined in Police Magistrate Court	
Selling without license	97 *a*	67 *c*	164	.....	1	2	3	1	168
Selling after 8 p. m.	56	23	79	3	2	6	11	3	93
Selling during school hours	6	3	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Selling without badge in sight	49 *b*	5	54	2	.....	1	3	.....	57
Total	208	98	306	6	3	9	18	4	328

a One boy summoned twice before he appeared, then committed for one month.

b Ran aw y from home and committed for incorrigibility.

c One boy fined and one boy referred to Juvenile Court.

d First Offense—	Second Offense—	Third Offense—
Warned in Juvenile Court..... 11	Warned in Juvenile Court..... 3	Parent fined by Police Magistrate .. 3
	Warned by Police Magistrate..... 2	
	Parent fined by Police Magistrate .. 6	
Warned by Police Magistrate..... 7	Warned by Police Magistrate..... 1	Parent fined by Police Magistrate.. 1
	Parent fined by Police Magistrate.. 3	
	Warned in Juvenile Court..... 3	

CHILDREN ON THE STAGE

During the year 1914 the Bureau considered only 44 applicants for theatrical permits, 37 of which were granted and 7 refused. The year 1913 showed a total of 118, 93 granted and 25 refused. This reduction is most gratifying and especially so because the reason for it is that children are being gradually eliminated from the stage due to stringent child-labor laws in a number of States. A theatrical company cannot with success confine its operations to a restricted territory, but must keep moving from one State to another and when they encounter objections first here and then there with hard' any two States having the same standards, they sooner or later revise the play leaving the child out. Very few new plays are being produced with a child part.

The Bureau does not allow a child in any play except where the plot calls for same, and then only in a speaking part or a silent appearance. The character of the play for which applications were considered follows:

Dramatic	36.36 per cent
Comedy	22.73 " "
Comic operetta	11.37 " "
Opera	2.27 " "
Dramatic comedy sketch in vaudeville	25.00 " "
Vaudeville and moving picture (This last was refused)	2.27 " "

In fact, all the refused cases were in connection with vaudeville and moving picture houses. Further comment will be found in notes accompanying the following tables.

TABLE A—PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF CHILD.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Baltimore City	8	4	12	27.27
New York	24	1	25	56.82
California	2	1	3	6.82
Ohio	1	1	2	4.55
Washington, D. C.	2	....	2	4.54
Total	37	7	44	100.00

In reviewing the contributions to the stage by cities, we find that New York is responsible for nearly 57 per cent as against 33 per cent in 1913. That the New York percentage is larger this year than last is due to the fact that Baltimore furnished only 27 per cent in 1914 as against 50 per cent in 1913. Fewer plays came to Baltimore this year than heretofore calling for local children in the parts. It is also to be noted that no children's plays, such as "Peter Pan" and "Bluebird," each of which carry quite a number of children, came to Baltimore in 1914, thus probably accounting for the decrease in the number from New York. In addition to Baltimore and New York, only three States contributed the remaining 15.91 as against 8 States with 16.10 in 1913.

TABLE B—AGE OF CHILD MAKING APPLICATION.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
6 years	3	1	4	9.09
7 years	4	1	5	11.36
8 years	3	....	3	6.82
9 years	3	1	4	9.09
10 years	3	....	3	6.82
11 years	3	....	3	6.82
12 years	4	2	6	13.64
13 years	4	....	4	9.09
14 years	4	1	5	11.36
15 years	6	1	7	15.91
Total	37	7	44	100.00

The only comparison that we can make in this table with 1913 is that a little over 72 per cent were 9 years of age and over against 76 per cent in 1913. The Bureau ruled last year that no permit would be issued to a child under 6 years of age, which ruling was generally accepted by the public without complaint. The highest percentage of applicants, 15.91 per cent, came from the 15-year-old children. The ages of 12, 13, 14 and 15 contributed just 50 per cent in 1914 as against 44.91 per cent in 1913, but as this difference is so slight and we have no tables back of these two years to check against, we can only infer that there is no special reason for the 6 per cent difference.

TABLE C—AGE OF CHILD AT FIRST APPEARANCE.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not Stated	....	3	3	6.82
1 year and less	1	....	1	2.27
2 years	1	2	3	6.82
3 years	1	....	1	2.27
4 years	6	....	6	13.64
5 years	6	....	6	13.64
6 years	4	1	5	11.36
7 years	6	....	6	13.64
8 years	....	1	1	2.27
9 years	2	....	2	4.55
10 years	3	....	3	6.82
11 years	1	....	1	2.27
12 years	4	....	4	9.09
14 years	2	....	2	4.54
Total	37	7	44	100.00

No comment was made on this table in 1913, but we find that 52.28 per cent made their first appearance at the ages of 4, 5, 6 and 7, thus showing clearly the time when the display of talent comes to the front. Checking this table against Table B, we find that 50 per cent of all who made applications were of the ages of 12, 13, 14 and 15, yet 52.28 per cent of this 1914 group made their first appearance at the ages of 4, 5, 6 and 7, demonstrating the fact that they had been before the public, more or less, for several years.

TABLE D—IN CUSTODY OF

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Father	3	2	5	11.36
Mother	29	3	32	72.73
Brother	....	1	1	2.27
Aunt	1	....	1	2.27
Friend	4	1	5	11.37
Total	37	7	44	100.00

This table shows that 72.73 per cent were in custody of the mother and 11.36 per cent were in custody of the father, making a total of 84 per cent under the care of a parent. The same table for 1913 shows 63 per cent under the care of the mother and 17 per cent, the father, a total of 80 per cent.

TABLE E—NATURE OF PART TAKEN

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Appearance	11	1	12	27.27
Speaking	26	....	26	59.09
Singing	....	1	1	2.27
Acrobatic	....	2	2	4.55
Dancing	....	2	2	4.55
Cycling	....	1	1	2.27
Total	37	7	44	100.00

As previously mentioned in the 1913 report, the Bureau confines the child to a silent appearance or to a speaking part and then only when the child is necessary to the plot. It is not permitted to take part in singing, dancing, acrobatic or cycling, as is shown by this table. Only one of the refused cases was for an appearance.

TABLE F—NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES IN ONE WEEK.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not Stated	....	3	3	6.82
5	1	....	1	2.27
6	....	1	1	2.27
8	13	....	13	29.55
9	1	....	1	2.27
10	1	....	1	2.27
11	1	....	1	2.27
12	20	1	21	47.73
18 or over	....	2	2	4.55
Total	37	7	44	100.00

It will be here noted that no permit was issued to a child to appear in more than 12 performances, which is just six too many if the child is to have time to study, and in this group we find 47.73 per cent of all applicants; 29.55 per cent took part in 8 performances and in houses playing every night and only Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

TABLE G—NUMBER OF TIMES CHILD APPEARS IN EACH PERFORMANCE.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not Stated	....	3	3	6.82
1	6	4	10	22.73
2	6	....	6	13.64
3	13	....	13	29.54
4	4	....	4	9.09
5	5	....	5	11.36
6 or over	3	....	3	6.82
Total	37	7	44	100.00

TABLE H—MINUTES ON STAGE DURING EACH PERFORMANCE.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not stated	....	2	2	4.54
5 minutes or less	4	3	7	15.91
10 minutes	9	1	10	22.73
15 minutes	12	1	13	29.55
20 minutes	5	....	5	11.36
25 minutes	1	....	1	2.27
30 minutes	2	....	2	4.55
40 minutes	1	....	1	2.27
45 minutes	3	....	3	6.82
Total	37	7	44	100.00

The object in considering this table is to determine just how much work the child does in each performance and we find that 84 per cent of the whole are on twenty minutes or less against 87 per cent in 1913, thereby showing that the actual tax on the child is not so great, but the child is sometimes kept in waiting during the whole performance, appearing at short intervals. It sometimes happens that the child's part comes early and it is then allowed to go home as soon as finished. The child as a rule does not hang around the theatre after its particular work is done.

TABLE I—COMPENSATION PER WEEK.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not stated	1	5	6	13.64
$5.00 or under	1	....	1	2.27
$6.00	5	....	5	11.36
$10.00	1	....	1	2.27
$12.00	1	1	2	4.55
$15.00	7	1	8	18.18
$20.00	2	....	2	4.55
$25.00	4	....	4	9.09
$30.00	1	....	1	2.27
$35.00	2	....	2	4.55
$40.00	3	....	3	6.82
$50.00	1	....	1	2.27
$70.00	5	....	5	11.36
$75.00	2	....	2	4.55
$100.00	1	....	1	2.27
Total	37	7	44	100.00

In this table we find 52.27 per cent received $15 a week or less and 27.28 per cent receiving between $20 and $40. The five receiving $70 per week were Eddie Foy's children playing in his own comedy sketch. The two children receiving $75 a week were unusually bright and were taking very important parts. The child, 12 years of age, receiving the $100, we were told had no unusual part, but was paid this seemingly large sum because she was a general favorite in New York, and her personality was considered more than her acting.

TABLE J—COMPENSATION NEEDED.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not given	1	5	6	13.64
Yes	22	1	23	52.27
No	14	1	15	34.09
Total	37	7	44	100.00

Some children go on the stage, first, because a child of most any kind is needed for a part and the work is not professional, and, second, some are there because they are compelled by force of circumstance to support themselves and ofttimes a widowed mother, and thirdly, others are in the profession because they have marked theatrical talent and ability, yet are not compelled to do so for a living. In the first of the three groups we find the 34 per cent who do not particularly need the compensation, and in the second we find 52.27 per cent individuals needing it.

TABLE K—WILL CHILD TAKE STAGE AS PROFESSION.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not stated	....	3	3	6.82
Yes	34	3	37	84.09
No	3	1	4	9.09
Total	37	7	44	100.00

Of all the children applying for theatrical permits in 1914, 84 per cent of them declared they would take the stage as a profession as against 54 per cent in 1913, but

noting that a much larger per cent of 1914 children were from New York, we find that in most cases these children are on the professional stage. Baltimore, it will be remembered, furnished only 27 per cent this year. It is a known fact, however, that all the children who say that they will take the stage as a profession do not do so for various reasons, the principal one of which is that as shown by Table I, where 52 per cent of the children draw $15 or less per week, and when you follow this up by Table D, which shows that 72 per cent were accompanied by the mother, thereby adding extra expense for traveling, board, etc., we can see why the stage is soon forsaken for a more profitable business.

TABLE L—SCHOOLING.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not stated	....	3	3	6.82
Too young	3	....	3	6.81
Public	14	3	17	38.64
Private	13	1	14	31.82
Tutor	7	....	7	15.91
Total	37	7	44	100.00

We cannot account for the private school and tutor claiming over 70 per cent, except that due to their irregular habits so far as schooling is concerned it becomes necessary for the child to snatch a little learning wherever it can. The public school as a rule does not care to bother with the child irregular in attendance, but gives the benches, which are limited in most large cities by overcrowding, to the pupils more regular.

TABLE M—GRADE.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not stated	4	1	5	11.37
1st grade	6	....	6	13.63
2nd grade	3	1	4	9.09
3rd grade	2	1	3	6.82
4th grade	5	....	5	11.37
5th grade	8	2	10	22.73
6th grade	5	2	7	15.90
7th grade	1	....	1	2.27
8th grade	2	....	2	4.55
2nd year high school	1	....	1	2.27
Total	37	7	44	100.00

In 1913, 34 per cent were found in the 3rd and 4th grades and 14 per cent in the 5th and 6th grades. In 1914 we find only 18 per cent in 3rd and 4th grades and 34 per cent in 5th and 6th grades. The one case in the 2nd year high school was a girl within a few days of 16 years of age and who was passing in her company as 19 years old. She was taking a woman's part in one of the season's best plays at the Academy. The same girl appeared in Baltimore in the Pageant of Darkness and Light in 1912 and had permit No. 1 under the new Child Labor Law. She was then also taking a leading part, and except to those actually knowing her age was looked on as over 16. This girl has been on the stage since she was 12 years of age, and is the sole support of herself and mother, who travels with her. Even in her womanly part she is always studying, which is most commendable in her. I am dwelling on this case as an exception rather than the rule in stage children.

TABLE N—GRADED BY AGES.

Grade	Granted											Refused										Grand Total
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total	
Not stated	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
1st	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6
2nd	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
3rd	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
4th	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5
5th	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10
6th	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	7
7th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1
8th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2
2nd year high	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1
Total	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	37	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	7	44

Assuming that the average child begins school at 6 to 7 years of age, we would expect to find an advance of one grade a year, and on this basis the following should prevail:

6 years—1st grade or not yet started.
7 " —1st grade.
8 " —2nd grade.
9 " —3rd grade.
10 " —4th grade.
11 " —5th grade.
12 " —6th grade.
13 " —7th grade.
14 " —8th grade.
15 " —1st year high school.
16 " —2nd year high school.

Considering this group of 44 applicants from the standpoint of normal, advanced and retarded, we find the following:

Applicants	Grade	Per Cent
18	Normal	40.91
5	1 grade advanced	11.36
8	1 grade retarded	18.18
3	2 grades retarded	6.82
6	4 grades retarded	13.64
1	5 grades retarded	2.27
44		100.00

It will be noted that 40.91 per cent are normal and 11.36 per cent advanced, leaving the remainder, 47.73 per cent, retarded. Statistics of school attendance covering all children are not available to check against this group, but we are of the decided opinion they are far more favorable than here shown.

The object of making this exhibit is to impress upon the reader that theatrical children do not get the school-

ing they should and that they would otherwise get if they were not tramping all over the country and being deprived of the opportunities that justly belong to them.

TABLE P—RELATIVES WHO ARE THEATRICAL.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not stated	....	2	2	4.55
Both parents	10	3	13	29.54
Father	4	....	4	9.09
Mother	10	....	10	22.73
Uncle or aunts	6	....	6	13.64
Brother or sister	1	....	1	2.27
None	6	2	8	18.18
Total	37	7	44	100.00

Heredity plays an important part in this table, as it will be noted that 29 per cent had both parents in the profession, 9 per cent had the father and 22 per cent the mother. Counting the 4.55 per cent of "not stated" and the 18.18 per cent "no relative theatrical," we have only 22.72 per cent out of the blood line.

TABLE Q—INSPIRATION OF CHILD.

	Granted	Refused	Total	
			Number	Per Cent.
Not stated	....	3	3	6.82
Hereditary—one or both parents theatrical	19	3	22	50.00
Parents not theatrical but child's desire	4	....	4	9.09
Suggested by parent	6	....	6	13.64
Local child needed for play	3	....	3	6.82
Noticeable talent	5	1	6	13.63
Total	37	7	44	100.00

This table is closely related to Table P, as a child's inspiration comes from heredity and its vocation seems to be the stage. At the time of studying the applications of the children, we particularly noted that those who were of theatrical parents were in the best plays and commanding the most money.

AMATEURS

To the professional child actor, the State of Maryland gives its protection, at least to a slight degree. No child under 16 years may be employed on the stage without the permission of the Chief of the Bureau, to whom sufficient evidence has been submitted to justify the issue of a permit. This provision, inadequate as it may be, has the effect of preventing many and discouraging many more from using the stage as a gainful occupation. To the amateur performer, however, the Bureau has granted more privilege. It has allowed a child of any age to appear before the footlights as often as it chooses and perform in any capacity whatever and in many cases with no one to direct its talent or to regulate the hours and conditions of its appearance. These concessions have been made to the local amateurs solely for the purpose of studying them in this particular vocation.

"Amateur Night," as the term signifies, is the night when non-professionals entertain the audience for one hour of the evening's program. It is one of the advertising methods used by moving picture and vaudeville houses for attracting larger audiences. It means that any one child—or adult—may present himself at the stage entrance and apply for permission to show the audience his particular act. Instead of being engaged and compensated by the manager, he is permitted to try for the cash prizes awarded upon the judgment of the audience. The amateurs are usually listed in the order in which they make application on the night of the performance, about an hour previous to the time scheduled for their appear-

ance. They are kept waiting, either in the wings of the stage or on the street outside. In the former instance they have ample opportunity to learn the tricks of the actor, such as rapid clothing changes, painting and powdering for footlight effects, as well as to observe and to hear the manners and conversation of the professional vaudeville actor. When they are not admitted until the time for their appearance, as is the rule at one theatre, the amateurs and the persons accompanying them are required to wait outside the stage door on the street with no protection from rain or cold.

During the year of 1914 four theatres out of 110 moving picture and vaudeville houses were using this method of advertisement; 100 different children under 16 years of age, 64 boys and 36 girls, were found appearing as amateurs; 55 out of the 100 were from 12 to 16 years old and 45 were under 12, and one as young as 3 years of age; 6 of the total number were too young to go to school and only 2 were at work. Hence almost all—92—were school children. Fifty-one out of the 100, or about half, appeared at regular intervals—twice a week, once a week, every two or three weeks and once a month.

TABLE SHOWING VARIETY OF ACTS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN APPEARING IN EACH.

Part Taken	Number
Singing	68
Dancing	13
Musical Instruments	14
Wrestling and Acrobatic Exhibition	3
Pose as Cupid	2
Total	100

Since Amateur Night gives the opportunity for the display of natural ability rather than trained art, it is not surprising that singing heads the list. The voice seems to be the first and most natural means of attracting attention. Some children as they gain courage add dancing to the singing part, thus increasing their popularity. One little girl of 9 made an unusual hit with a song, her charm very plainly being not her voice, but her ability to illustrate the song with sensual body movements.

The chief motive for taking part in Amateur Night is unquestionably that of winning the prize. Seventy-five out of 100 denied any thought of the stage as a career, but had at the time of their appearance only the incentive of receiving one of the three cash prizes, $5, $3 or $2. Throwing money by the audience as a sign of approval is an additional incentive; a favorite performer can earn in one evening $2 or $3 in addition to the prize. Eighteen definitely aimed to be professionals, 5 confessed to the double attraction of prize and stage, and 3 only were there for the novelty of it. Many children who go on for mere pleasure or with the prize as the chief inducement are later found seeking the stage as a profession. The theatre that has the Amateur Night is the place for theatrical managers to secure new recruits for the professional stage.

Harmless as Amateur Night may seem to be in comparison with other forms of child labor, and although it may be commendable in that it gives the child opportunity for expression of latent ability, it must be condemned as just another form of child exploitation for commercial purposes.

FACTORY INSPECTION

There is in Maryland no general factory inspection in the usual conception of that term. Inspectors of this Bureau have access to all manufacturing establishments under the Child Labor Law and under the so-called Factory Inspection Law. Two inspectors are provided to visit all places in which any articles of clothing, hats, gloves, furs, feathers, artificial flowers, purses, cigars and cigarettes are made in whole or in part.

A comparison of the figures resulting from the inspection under these two laws with the figures of the United States Census of 1910 may be of some interest.

The Census reported 488 establishments in the State manufacturing clothing, hats and caps and employing an average number of 24,726 wage-earners. The State inspectors visited 323 factories employing 15,069 persons and 404 contractors employing 3,437 persons, or 727 establishments manufacturing clothing for the trade and employing 18,506 persons, besides 582 tailors employing 1,823 persons, 659 home workers and 181 establishments altering and repairing clothing. A total of 2,172 establishments making clothing in whole or in part were inspected and 22,400 persons were found at work in them—over 2,000 less than reported by the United States Census in a much smaller number of establishments.

In the tobacco industry, the State inspectors visited 186 places in which cigars and cigarettes are made, and reported a total of 1,601 persons found at work, as against the Census report of 263 establishments employing an average of 3,476 wage-earners.

The Census reports that 6.1 per cent of the average number of 107,921 wage-earners in Maryland, or about 6,500, were under 16 years of age. The State inspectors reported 10,282 children found at work. This number, however, includes nearly 2,000 children found in stores and other non-manufacturing establishments.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, WAGE EARNERS, WAGES AND RELATIONS OF MALE AND FEMALE AND CHILD WORKERS IN THE FIFTEEN LEADING INDUSTRIES IN MARYLAND AS GIVEN IN THE CENSUS OF 1910, VOL. IX

Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Wage Earners	Maximum Number of Wage Earners		Minimum Number of Wage Earners		Total On a Representative Day	Amount Paid in Wages	Annual Average Wage	Per Cent.		
			Month	No. Wage Earners	Month	No. Wage Earners				Male	Female	Under 16
Clothing—												
Men's	359	19,784	Dec.	20,420	Sept.	19,303	20,413	$ 7,563,126	$382	43.2	51.4	5.4
Women's	72	2,641	April	2,767	Aug.	2,510	2,757	888,268	336	21.1	76.9	2.0
Men's Furnishings	26	436	Dec.	499	May	403	502	154,632	355	18.5	75.5	6.0
Fur Goods	7	49	Nov.	79	Feb.	24	74	21,373	436	48.6	51.4	....
Hats and Caps	17	122	Aug.	133	Feb.	108	130	66,056	541	79.2	16.1	4.7
Straw Hats	7	1,694	Dec.	1,971	July	503	1,976	687,648	406	33.5	60.5	6.0
Clothing	488	24,726		25,869		22,851	25,852	9,381,103	379	39.7	55.2	5.1
Tobacco	263	3,476	Dec.	3,725	Jan.	3,280	3,740	1,228,849	353	41.5	51.0	7.5
Clothing and Cigars	751	28,202		29,594		26,131	29,592	10,609,952	376	40.0	54.7	5.3
Canning	468	8,613	Sept.	31,131	Jan.	1,227	28,151	1,925,962	223	34.6	51.9	13.5
Lumber and Timber	561	7,003	March	7,612	Aug	6,152	8,401	2,457,402	351	91.3	3.8	4.9
Cars and General Shop Construction	21	5,549	Oct.	6,143	April	5,001	6,017	3,534,842	637	99.6	.3	.1
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Products	81	5,275	Sept.	6,268	Jan.	4,052	5,133	2,075,764	393	72.5	16.2	11.3
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	157	4,798	Dec.	5,231	Feb.	4,430	5,319	2,750,481	573	97.4	1.8	.8
Cotton Goods	16	3,966	Nov.	4,110	May	3,652	4,133	1,138,766	311	41.6	42.5	15.9
Printing and Publishing	371	3,386	Dec.	3,530	Aug.	3,295	3,547	1,965,077	580	80.9	13.3	5.8
Bread and Other Bakery Products	516	1,962	Oct.	2,070	Jan.	1,832	1,984	892,730	455	86.7	7.7	5.6
Furniture and Refrigerators	48	1,856	Nov.	1,972	Feb.	1,746	1,955	835,147	450	94.9	.3	4.8
Ship Building	46	1,793	April	1,925	Jan.	1,533	1,956	1,097,846	612	98.4	....	1.6
Confectionery	54	1,573	Nov.	2,009	June	1,353	1,887	463,434	294	33.2	49.3	17.5
Marble and Stone	89	1,455	August	1,626	Feb.	1,246	1,553	792,528	544	99.2	.8	....
Fertilizer	41	1,439	Sept.	2,115	Nov.	1,110	1,326	616,633	428	99.2	.8	....
All Others	1,617	31,051		27,932		32,310	20,543	14,279,265	....	....	....	....
Grand Total for State	4,837	107,921	Sept.	133,268	Jan.	95,070	121,497	$45,435,829	$421	67.1	26.8	6.1

TABLE NO 1

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND KIND OF ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING CLOTHING AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS INSPECTED IN MARYLAND IN 1914

KIND OF ESTABLISHMENT	NUMBER INSPECTED		
	Baltimore City	Counties	Total
IN DWELLING—			
Altering and Repairing Clothing	15	....	15
Custom Tailor	21	....	21
Finishing Clothing	659	....	659
Manufacturing Clothing	2	....	2
Manufacturing Cigars	21	....	21
IN WORKSHOPS—			
Altering and Repairing Clothing	148	18	166
Custom Tailor	527	34	561
Clothing Contractor	404	10	414
Clothing Manufacturers	309	12	321
Cigar Manufacturers	152	13	165
Total	2,258	87	2,345

TABLE No. 2

SHOWING KIND OF CLOTHING MADE IN THE SEVERAL KINDS OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1914

ARTICLES MADE	BALTIMORE CITY						COUNTIES				GRAND TOTAL
	Custom Tailor in Dwelling	Custom Tailor in Workshop	Home Workers	Contractor	Manufacturing	Total	Custom Tailor	Contractor	Manufacturing	Total	
Men's Suits, Overcoats, etc.	6	370	512	387	108	1,383	30	1	8	39	1,422
Overalls, Shirts, Pajamas, Underwear	..	4	99	2	47	152	..	8	2	10	162
Neckwear and Suspenders	..	...	1	...	13	14	..	1	..	1	15
Men's and Women's Suits	4	13	...	1	1	19	4	..	..	4	23
Women's Suits, Skirts, Cloaks, etc.	11	140	1	13	43	208	..	..	..	..	208
Waists, Dresses, Aprons, Underwear, etc.	..	...	31	...	30	61	..	..	2	2	63
Furs	..	...	...	...	17	17	..				17
Children's Clothing	..	...	15	1	17	33	..	..	..	..	33
Hats—Felt	..	...	...	...	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
Straw	..	...	...	...	8	8	..	..	..	..	8
Hats and Caps—Cloth	..	...	...	...	18	18	..	..	..	..	18
Artificial Flowers	..	...	...	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
Canvas Gloves	..	...	...	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total	21	527	659	404	311	1,922	34	10	12	56	1,978

TABLE NO. 3

SHOWING SEX AND AGE OF PERSONS AT WORK IN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN MARYLAND IN 1914

KIND OF ESTABLISHMENT	NUMBER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN SPECIFIED KIND OF ESTABLISHMENT							TOTAL ALLOWED BY LAW
	16 Years or Over			Under 16 Years			Grand Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
IN DWELLING—								
Altering and Repairing	13	5	18	.....	.....	.....	18	40
Custom Tailor	24	8	32	.....	.....	.....	32	57
Finishing	192	619	811	.....	4	4	815	1,370
Manufacturing	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Total	232	632	864	.....	4	4	868	1,472
IN WORKSHOP—								
Altering and Repairing	204	8	212	.....	.....	.....	212	695
Custom Tailor	1,349	433	1,782	8	1	9	1,791	6,424
Contractor	2,443	974	3,417	11	9	20	3,437	6,818
Manufacturing	5,059	9,366	14,425	144	497	641	15,066	63,233
Total	9,055	10,781	19,836	163	507	670	20,506	77,170
Total in Baltimore City	9,287	11,413	20,700	163	511	674	21,374	78,642
Counties	188	724	912	15	99	114	1,026	2,219
Grand Total	9,475	12,137	21,612	178	610	788	22,400	80,861

TABLE NO. 4

SHOWING SIZE OF CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN MARYLAND IN 1914

KIND OF ESTABLISHMENT	NUMBER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN SPECIFIED KIND OF ESTABLISHMENT											
	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5 to 10	Over 10 to 15	Over 15 to 25	Over 25	Total Reported	Not Reported	Total
In Dwelling—												
Altering and Repairing	12	3	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	15	...	15
Custom Tailor	12	7	2	..	..	...	..	..	..	21	...	21
Finishing	519	123	16	1	..	...	..	..	..	659	...	659
Manufacturing Clothing	.....	2	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	2	...	2
Total in Dwelling	543	135	18	1	..	...	..	..	..	697	...	697
In Workshop—												
Altering and Repairing	110	33	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	148	...	148
Custom Tailor	252	148	37	28	11	21	11	7	7	522	5	527
Contractor	52	57	24	27	37	84	47	53	14	395	9	404
Manufacturing Clothing	25	28	16	13	16	43	2	..	..	143	166	309
Total in Workshop	439	266	80	68	65	149	60	60	21	1,208	180	1,388
Total in Baltimore City	982	401	98	69	65	149	60	60	21	1,905	180	2,085
Counties	25	14	6	2	3	2	4	5	11	72	2	74
Total	1,007	415	104	71	68	151	64	65	22	1,977	182	2,159

TABLE No. 5

SHOWING LOCATION OF WORKROOMS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING CLOTHING IN MARYLAND

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT	FLOOR ON WHICH WORKROOM IS LOCATED							TOTAL
	Basement	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Higher Than 5th	
IN DWELLING—								
Altering and Repairing	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Custom Tailor	1	9	11	5	.....	.....	.....	26
Finishing	32	335	209	102	.....	.....	.....	678
Manufacturing Clothing	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total in Dwelling	33	358	225	107	.....	.....	.....	723
IN WORKSHOP—								
Altering and Repairing	12	139	5	3	1	.....	.....	160
Custom Tailor	26	461	137	71	11	1	6	713
Contractor	9	166	166	120	13	3	2	479
Manufacturing Clothing	1	89	158	148	83	57	44	580
Total in Workshop	48	855	466	342	108	61	52	1,932
Total in Baltimore City	81	1,213	691	449	108	61	52	2,655
Total in Counties	.....	50	31	4	.....	.....	.....	85
Grand Total in State	81	1,263	722	453	108	61	52	2,740

TABLE No. 6

SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY REPORTED TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO PROVIDE TOILET FACILITIES AS REQUIRED BY LAW

REASONS FOR REPORTING	DISPOSAL	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER PERSONS AT WORK		
			Male	Female	Total
Toilets in bad condition	Condition ordered improved	13	104	46	150
	No reply	4	17	12	29
	Total	17	121	58	179
Failure to provide separate toilets for male and female employees	Separate toilets ordered	21	101	72	173
	Condition approved	3	3	3	6
	No reply	5	24	8	32
	Total	29	128	83	211
No toilets provided for employees	Toilets provided	1	3	1	4
	Law does not apply	1	2	....	2
	Total	2	5	1	6
Total	Condition improved	35	208	119	327
	Condition approved	3	3	3	6
	Law does not apply	1	2	....	2
	No reply	9	41	20	61
	Total	48	254	142	396

TABLE No. 7

SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY REPORTED TO THE BUILDING INSPECTOR FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW IN PROVIDING FIRE ESCAPES.

LOCATION OF WORKROOM	DISPOSITION	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF PERSONS AT WORK		
			Male	Female	Total
Third floor	Fire escape erected	5	39	49	88
	Ladder to roof provided	1	7	3	10
	Condition approved	7	22	10	32
	No reply	7a	55	9	64
Fourth floor	No reply	1b	12	1	13
Fifth floor	No reply	1c	2	....	2
	Total	22	137	72	209

a One of these places was reported twice and five of them were reported three times.
b Reported three times.
c Reported twice.

MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING

BENJAMIN M. HAUGHEY, *Inspector*

The present report shows the number of establishments inspected under Chapter 779, Section 246 of Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, during the year 1914, in which clothing was manufactured. It is gratifying to find that a decided improvement was found this year in the sanitary conditions. This is due in a large measure to the improved sewerage system of the city and the desire of the firms to make the most of the advantages afforded. It is true there were reported places in which the toilets were in bad condition, but this is a very small percentage compared with former years. The same is true regarding safety devices in case of fire.

The chief aim of factory inspection is to have articles manufactured under the best sanitary conditions and that the greatest possible protection shall be assured the employes relating to their health and safety. For this purpose the law has been so amended that the Chief of this Bureau is empowered to refuse a license for the manufacture of clothing in any building where the law is not fully complied with concerning the health and

safety of those employed. It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use any room or building for the purpose of manufacturing any articles of clothing until a license has been granted for the use of same by this Bureau.

This Bureau does not have the power of enforcing the health and building laws. After an inspection, if the surroundings do not fulfill the requirements of the law regarding sanitation and safety, this Bureau reports same to the proper city authorities. If the room is dirty and has bad sanitation, it is referred to the City Health Department, which alone has the power to compel the owner to remedy the defects.

The same is true regarding the safety of the employes. If the proper facilities required by law are not provided—respecting fire escapes—the case is referred to the City Building Inspector, who has the power to compel the owners of the building to make the building safe.

The inspections show that a large number of firms do very little manufacturing in their own establishments, but give out the unfinished parts to other persons who really do the manufacturing. The latter class are called contractors and finishers.

The records show that there are more people employed in the manufacturing of clothing than in any other industry in this city. The principal occupations of those employed are as follows: Cutters, sewing machine operators, fitters, pressers, basters, hand sewers, examiners, bushelers and tailors.

Clothing Factories

There were 323 establishments inspected in which clothing was manufactured. There were 14,425 persons employed; of these 5,059 were males and 9,366 were females over 16 years of age. There were 144 males and 497 females under 16 years of age, making a grand total of 15,066. Under the law, 63,233 persons were allowed to work in these establishments.

The manufacture of clothing comprises the following:

(1) Men's clothing, including the manufacture of suits, overcoats, shirts, overalls, pajamas, underwear, etc.

(2) Women's clothing, including the manufacture of suits, skirts, cloaks, waists, dresses, aprons, underwear, etc.

(3) Children's clothing, including rompers, suits, dresses, boys' suits, knee pants, underwear, etc.

Most of the manufacturing establishments are located on main streets and in most cases are large and suitable buildings.

The factory inspection reports show that there were 116 firms manufacturing men's suits and overcoats, 49 manufacturing overalls, shirts, pajamas and underwear, 13 manufacturing neckwear and suspenders, 1 manufacturing men's and women's suits, 45 manufacturing women's suits, skirts and cloaks, 30 manufacturing waists, dresses, aprons and underwear, and 17 manufacturing children's clothing.

According to the number of persons employed by each firm they were classified as follows:

One person	25
Two persons	28
Three persons	16
Four persons	13
Five persons	16
From 5 to 10 persons	43
From 10 to 15 persons	2
Not reported	166

Making a total of 309 establishments.

The classification of the workrooms according to the location is as follows:

Basement	1
First floor	91

Second floor	160
Third floor	148
Fourth floor	83
Fifth floor	57
Higher than fifth floor	44

Making a total of 584 rooms used.

There were 29 establishments providing only one toilet for both male and female employes, while the law requires separate toilets where male and female workers are employed. Seventeen establishments were reported for bad toilets and one having no toilet provided. As a result of reporting these places to the City Health Department, 35 conditions were improved—3 of those reported were approved by the department. In 9 cases no reply was received as to what disposition was made in these cases. There was a total of 47 places reported.

There were 396 persons employed in the establishments reported, of which 254 were males and 142 were females, divided as follows:

	Males	Females
Bad toilet	121	58
One toilet for both males and females	128	83
No toilet provided	5	1

There were 22 buildings reported to the Building Inspector which did not come up to the requirements of the law. As a result of reporting these buildings, 5 provided fire escapes, 1 a ladder to the roof and 7 conditions were approved by the Building Inspector. In 7 cases no reply was received as to the disposition of the cases. There were 209 persons employed in these buildings, 137 being males and 72 females.

It is most gratifying to note the willingness on the part of the manufacturers to co-operate with this Bureau; they were ever ready to comply with any suggestion the inspector might make.

CONTRACTORS

CHARLES A. LUTZ, *Inspector*

The factory inspection law calling for five hundred (500) cubic feet of air space to each worker, regulating the employment and conditions surrounding the manufacturing of clothing, has greatly benefited the consumer as well as the producer, by lessening the danger of spreading disease and raising the standard of articles made. During the year of 1914 the work of inspecting the establishments classed as contractors, there were 479 of such inspections, of which 9 were located in the basement, 166 on the first floor, 166 on the second floor, 120 on the third floor, 13 on the fourth floor, 3 on the fifth floor and 2 higher than the fifth floor. The number of people employed by the contractors were 6,818, and were divided as follows: 52 employing 1 person; 57 employing 2; 24 employing 3; 27 employing 4; 37 employing 5; 84 employing between 5 and 10; 47 employing between 10 and 15; 53 employing between 15 and 25; 14 employing over 25; and 9 not reported. Of the 6,818 persons employed by these contractors, 2,443 were males over 16 years of age; 974 females over 16 years of age; 11 males under 16 years of age, and 9 females under 16 years of age.

There are two distinct groups of employers in the clothing industry—the clothing house or the firm proper and the contractor. The former finances the business, buys and cuts the material. These contractors provide their own help and machinery and generally their own workroom. Occasionally the workroom is provided by the house. A much larger percentage of pants and vests than of coats is made by contract, the work on coats being considered more important and requiring closer supervision.

The condition of these contractors was very good, as compared with the inspections made in 1913. Through

the energetic work of the Bureau enforcing the law, we have eliminated conditions that had heretofore existed and have brought these establishments up to a high standard of sanitation. One very encouraging feature is the co-operation of the contractor with the inspector to bring about any suggestions that may be made to better conditions in his establishment and with the hearty co-operation of the contractors the establishments throughout our city are in all respects in first-class condition. Of the total number of inspections made, 58 permits were held up on account of condition of toilets, not being separate for sex or in bad condition, and 21 for not having fire escapes. These were referred to the Health Department and Building Inspector, respectively, and after conditions were remedied licenses were issued for such places. And taking as a whole the contractors throughout the city are all in first-class condition from every point of view, due to the fact that the Bureau and the inspectors have been untiring in their efforts to bring these conditions as they now exist about.

CUSTOM TAILORING

BENJAMIN M. HAUGHEY, *Inspector*

Custom tailoring differs from factory-made clothing, as the garments are made from individual measurements. There are two distinct branches of custom tailoring:

(1) Ladies' tailors—those engaged entirely in making ladies' garments.

(2) Men's tailors—those engaged in making men's garments.

Those engaged in ladies' tailoring make the garment complete on the premises. Those making men's clothing —in the greatest number—give the parts out to be finished in establishments other than their own. Generally, the only work that is done on the premises is the measuring, cutting of the cloth and making the coats. Coat-making is the most difficult part of the trade and requires

a great deal of skill. However, there are comparatively few establishments that make their own coats. Pants and vests are made by outside contractors and home workers in nearly every case. This phase of the manufacture of clothing as related to home workers and contractors will be shown elsewhere in the report.

The sanitation of these shops is generally satisfactory. In the inspection of these shops, the proprietors are required by law to furnish the Bureau with the names and addresses of the persons to whom work is given to be finished outside; and it is unlawful for them to send or give out any unfinished garments or parts of garments unless the person to whom the work is given has a license to do this work, issued by this Bureau.

There were 582 establishments inspected during the year 1914 for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the shops, the number of persons employed and the kind of work done. These inspections show that 1,823 persons were employed in this work, and of this number 1,381 were males and 442 were females. These figures include 8 males and 1 female under 16 years of age.

There were 376 establishments making men's suits and overcoats, 17 making men's and women's suits, and 151 making women's suits, cloaks and skirts, making a total of 544.

The classification of the workrooms according to the location is as follows:

Basement	26
First floor	470
Second floor	148
Third floor	76
Fourth floor	11
Fifth floor	1
Higher than fifth floor	6

A total of 738 workrooms were used.

According to the number of persons employed, the establishments were classified as follows:

One person	254
Two persons	155
Three persons	39
Four persons	28
Five persons	11
Over 5 to 10 persons	21
Over 10 to 20 persons	11
Over 15 to 25 persons	7
Over 25 persons	7
Not reported	5

A total is shown of 523 establishments employing from 1 to 25 persons.

This report relates almost entirely to Baltimore City, as only a few inspections were made in the counties.

MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

CHARLES A. LUTZ, *Inspector*

The factory inspection law passed by the Legislature of 1914 raising the cubic feet of air space allowed to each person working in rooms where cigars or cigarettes are made from 400 to 500 cubic feet, has benefited the employes and made these factories or workshops less congested than had heretofore existed, putting these places in a high standard of sanitation.

During the year 1914 there were 186 inspections made in the tobacco industry:

Manufacturing cigars in workshops...	161
Manufacturing cigars in dwellings...	21
Manufacturing cigarettes in workshops	4
	186

The total number of persons employed was 1,601, divided as follows:

One person	96
Two persons	32
Three persons	14
Four persons	8
Five persons	5
Over five persons	31
	186

In the larger places inspected the employes consisted of males and females above the age of 16 years.

The tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars is received in cases or bales as a dry whole leaf. Then it is unpacked and separated in hands. (Hands are a dozen or more leaves tied together by the stems.) There are four distinct classifications in a cigar factory, and in the large factories these operations are performed in separate rooms. These divisions are casing, stripping, rolling and packing. Casing consists of moistening the tobacco leaves. In the stripping department the large stem running through the middle of the leaf is removed. The cigars are made in the rolling department.

In the small places the cigars are made by one person; in the larger places the cigars are made by two persons, one is called a bunchmaker and the other wrapper. After the cigars are made they are assorted as to color. Most of the cigars made in the large factories have a certain name as to brand, and to designate the certain brand of cigars a label is put on each cigar. Then they are packed in boxes, labeled and stamped. The boxes are then packed in large cases ready for shipment.

Taken as a whole, the tobacco industry throughout our State is conducted in such way that it is a benefit to the employer as well as the employes, leaving little or no room for complaint. The hearty co-operation of the employer with the inspector as to any suggestion that might be made to benefit the persons employed in the tobacco industry is very encouraging, which is the outcome of our tobacco industry being in such good condition.

TABLE No. 8

SHOWING NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING CIGARS AND CIGARETTES INSPECTED—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN THEM

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED, MANUFACTURING				NUMBER PERSONS AT WORK IN ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED			NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WORKERS						
	Cigars		Cigarettes	Total	Male	Female	Total	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	Total
	In Dwelling	In Workshop												
Baltimore City	21	148	4	173	621	909	1,540	90	29	12	8	5	29*a*	173
Allegany County	..	1	..	1	2	...	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Baltimore County	..	4	..	4	5	...	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Frederick County	..	5	..	5	13	...	13	3	1	1	..	..	..	5
Washington County	..	3	..	3	36	5	41	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Total	21	161	4	186	687	914	1,601	96	32	14	8	5	31	186

a—13 of these employ 25 persons or less.
6 employ over 25 persons but less than 50.
1 employs over 50 persons but less than 100.
3 employ over 100 persons but less than 200.
1 employs 200 persons but less than 300.
2 employ over 300 persons but less than 700.
1 employs over 700 persons but less than 800.

HOME WORKERS

MARGARET ROSANUSKA, *Inspector*

Illinois, New York and Massachusetts have made an intensive inquiry relative to home work, that is, work on articles in the homes, which supplements the factory processes. Maryland has made a beginning in this direction during the past year. The investigation was confined to but one phase of the subject, namely, the ascertainment, from the home workers, of facts and conditions in relation to the workers: the sex and nationality; the nature of the work and the wages received; the relation of the earnings from home work to the family budget; the occupations and wages of the other members of the family, and the living conditions. The field was limited to Baltimore City and its two immediate suburbs, Canton and Highlandtown, comprising two-fifths of the total population of Maryland and practically all of the home workers.

The inquiry was conducted in connection with the enforcement of Section 245 of the Factory Inspection Law, which requires the licensing and semi-annual inspection of "rooms or apartments in any dwelling or tenement where manufacturing, repairing, altering or finishing of any articles, not for the exclusive use of the immediate members of the family, is carried on by the immediate members of the family, limited to father, mother, their children or the children of either." The law requires 500 cubic feet of space per worker. Before a license is granted, "a statement must be filed with this Bureau, as a matter of public record, to the effect that the records of the local health department or board, or other local authority, charged with the duty of sanitary inspection, do not show the existence of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or of any insanitary conditions in or about said room or apartment."

The results of the study, as found in this report, are based on the answers to a scheduled list of questions obtained from 659 families, totaling 815 home workers.

The names and addresses of the home workers were secured from the registers which the law requires manufacturers to keep and supply on request to this Bureau.

Maryland, according to the last United States Census, ranked fourth in the production of men's clothing in 1904 and 1909, and eighth and twenty-ninth, respectively, in women's clothing. Hence it is not surprising to find that home work in Maryland is confined to the clothing industry—men's, women's and children's, but principally men's (93 per cent). Of the 164 establishments employing home workers, 89 per cent manufacture men's clothing.

TABLE NO. 1

SHOWING INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING HOME WORKERS

KINDS OF CLOTHING	FAMILIES DOING HOME WORK ON SPECIFIED KINDS OF CLOTHING	
	Number	Per Cent
Men's Clothing	615	93.32
Women's Clothing	29	4.40
Children's Clothing	15	2.28
Total	659	100.00

The above table indicates that only 4 per cent of the total number of home workers were employed on women's clothing and only 2 per cent on children's clothing.

The principal facts disclosed by this inquiry are as follows:

(1) The earnings from home work are low and in the majority of cases they form a small proportion of the family budget and do not constitute an essential element in the family's total income. In 405 cases out of 659, where the home worker devoted a part of her time to home work, the average weekly earnings were $2.60,

forming only 15 per cent of the average weekly income of $16.84. In 39 per cent of the families, where the home worker devoted full time to this work, the average weekly earnings were $8.85, forming 67 per cent of the family budget, and the average weekly income was $3.64 less than in the families where home work was of secondary importance.

(2) The living conditions surrounding home work in general are good. The average number of persons per room is one. Nevertheless, an appreciable number of instances of overcrowding were found. Almost one-half of the families, the largest per cent being foreigners, own their homes.

(3) Contrary to the popular theory, home work is not a product solely of our immigrant population. The largest single group of home workers out of 15 nationalities was the American.

(4) Married women with husbands at work form nearly one-half of the total number of home workers. The next largest group are men.

(5) The home worker, in general, supplies the necessary accommodations, including space, light, heat and the tools for work. She or he is responsible for getting the work to and from the factory. The manufacturer determines the rate of pay.

The results based on the gathered data point to the conclusion that the earnings from home work are low and form an unessential element in the income of the family. In most respects the ascertained facts relative to home workers in Maryland are simliar to those of Massachusetts, where, according to the report on the "Industrial Home Workers of Massachusetts," Labor Bulletin 101, Part V, of the Annual Report of the Statistics of Labor for 1914, "the total income from all sources of families doing home work is not abnormally low, the hours not excessively long, and the sanitary conditions surrounding the work, on the whole, satisfactory." Unlike Massa-

chusetts, where child labor is a conspicuous evil, our child-labor problem is limited to the employment of children, by their parents, in getting and returning the work to the factory, before and after school hours. This is doubtless due to the enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law, which requires a child to attend school until the fourteenth year.

TABLE NO. 2

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MANUFACTURERS THAT SEND WORK INTO THE HOMES

Materials Used in Manufacture	Number of Manufacturers of Specified Kind of Clothing Giving Work to Home Workers				
	Men's Clothing	Women's Clothing	Children's Clothing	Total	Per Cent
Woolen Goods	135	..	1	136	83.
Cotton Goods	11	8	9	28	17.
Total Number	146	8	10	164	100.
Per Cent	89.	5.	6.	100.	.....

According to the last United States Census, 393 firms in Baltimore manufactured men's and women's clothing. Of this number 324 manufactured men's clothing. We found 164 manufacturing establishments, 89 per cent of which manufacture men's clothing, sending out work into the homes to be manufactured in whole or in part. This number included 42 custom tailors.

Home work, as has been stated previously, supplements the work of the factory. The factory designs, cuts and trims the garment. It then sends it into the home to be finished in whole or in part. Wherever in this report the term "making" or "finishing" is used it denotes this supplementing process.

Men's Clothing

(1) *Coats, vests and pants.*

The home work on men's clothing may be divided into four general classes: making coats, vests and pants, plus or minus the buttonholes; finishing coats and pants; making hand or machine buttonholes in coats, vests and pants, and pressing pants.

Making the above garments consists in operating (machine work), basting and finishing the garment, including pressing, complete or without the buttonholes. The garment, on its return to the factory in case of shop work, is ready for the buttonhole maker. The home worker, as a rule, makes the buttonholes in custom work.

The term "finishing" is used in this report as defined in Volume II of the Federal Report on Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States, in the Clothing Industry: "The term finishing is loosely used to denote the hand sewing requisite to complete the garment after the operating and basting have been done and it consists for the most part of felling the lining to the cloth of the garment, where this has not already been done by the machine. To this work sometimes other incidental operations are added as a part of the finishing, varying with the grade of the clothing and with the part of the suit, coat, vest or pants. When the work is done in the homes it is referred to as 'home finishing' and the women who do the work are called 'home finishers.'"

The amount of felling on coats varies with the style of the coat. The finishing of a full-lined coat consists of felling both ends of the sleeve linings, shoulder seams, bottom and one side of the body lining, and the two sides of the collar where it joins the coat. Occasionally the cloth turned up at the bottom is fancy crossed stitched. Usually the home finisher pulls out the bastings, sews in the hanger and sometimes the manufacturer's label and the factory stock-ticket. In the case of partially-lined coats—either quarter or half lined, besides the above

work—omitting the felling of the lining at the bottom and side—the packet, and the cloth turned up at the bottom and turned in at both sides, is felled. It takes from an hour and fifteen minutes to two hours to finish a coat.

The work on pants includes the felling of the lining at the top of the waist line; tacking the lining to the pockets with cross stitches; tacking pockets to seams; turning up the bottom of the legs and felling them or basting in the rubber and sewing on from 11 to 14 buttons. Sometimes the finishers sew the buckle to the buckle strap as well as sew in the hanger and manufacturer's label. Pants finishing, which most of the Italian women do, consists chiefly of tacking the linings to the pockets; cutting off threads at the ends of the pockets; tacking the pockets to the seams and turning up the bottoms of the legs. The time taken to finish one pair of pants is from thirty minutes to one hour and a half.

(2) *Shirts, overalls, drawers, pajama frogs and neckties.*

The work on men's shirts involves one of the following processes: making the garment with the exception of the buttonholes and pressing; putting cuffs on the sleeves; making hand buttonholes and making soft collars.

Making a shirt consists of joining two seams, hemming bottom; making front opening, collar and pocket with or without flap; trimming the threads and sewing on from 3 to 6 buttons.

Putting cuffs on sleeves includes making the cuff with one or two rows of stitching and joining it to the sleeves with corresponding rows of stitching.

Making soft collars consists of placing a third piece of cloth between the two pieces of collar; stitching the three pieces together on the wrong side; turning; putting one or two rows of stitching on the right side and joining to the collar band.

The work on overalls and drawers consists of joining five seams.

The neckties come from the factory turned inside out. The home work consists of turning the ties, pressing and sewing the ends together by hand.

Making pajama frogs or loops includes pulling a thread of a piece of braid and forming a trifoil, the loops of which are sewed together and the ends trimmed. The home worker receives the braid cut in required lengths.

Women's Clothing

Housedresses, shirtwaists, aprons and skirts.

Making housedresses consists of making the garment complete, with the exception of the buttonholes and pressing. The amount of work varies with the trimmings. The most usual form of trimming is piping certain seams with contrasting material.

Making shirtwaists entails making the garment complete, with or without buttonholes and minus the pressing, whether tailored or including vest and collar; or joining the seams, making them either raw or French felled; or joining seams and making the vest and collar and stitching it to the waist.

The work on aprons consists of making a bungalow apron complete, omitting the buttonholes; that is, joining two long seams, two short sleeve seams, hemming the open sides, stitching on bias pieces around neck and sleeves, sometimes making two pockets and sewing on two buttons.

Making a skirt means joining the seams of a five-gored skirt; turning and stitching the hem on the bottom; putting on a separate fold about five inches from the bottom; making the placket and belt, and sewing on a hook and eye.

Children's Clothing

Dresses, rompers, brownies and boys' knee pants.

Making children's dresses consists of making two gathered skirts, a waist with a collar and a piped V or square-

shaped yoke and sleeves with piped seams and cuffs, joining the waist to the skirts, stitching on a belt and sewing on the buttons. Often only the waists are made by the home-workers.

Making children's rompers entails joining four body seams, making the openings on the two sides, making and putting in the sleeves and putting on a neckband.

Making knee pants consists of making the garment, not including the buttonholes and pressing.

Generally the machine work is done on foot power machines. Several of the home workers have electric power machines. One firm giving out home work on shirt sleeves has installed electric power machines in the homes of 20 of his home workers, charging $1.00 per month whether the machine is used or not. Of course, the worker pays for all the power he or she uses exceeding $1.00. The home worker had to guarantee to do at least $4.50 worth of work a week in order to obtain the machine.

The manufacturer or contractor usually requires the home worker or some one representing him or her to call at the factory or shop for the work and return it when finished. In many instances the children of the foreign families are employed, before and after school hours, as the little beasts of burden, in carrying the work back and forth. Any day, at the above-stated times, they may be seen on the streets in the foreign sections of our city, with backs bent under the heavy bundles of pants or coats.

TABLE NO. 3

SHOWING HOW WORK IS CARRIED BETWEEN FACTORY AND HOME WORKER

METHOD OF TRANSPORTING HOME WORK	NUMBER OF HOME WORKERS SECURING WORK FROM FACTORY BY SPECIFIED METHOD	
	Number	Per Cent
Home worker gets and returns work	320	61.
Factory expresses work free of charge	175	34.
Factory sends work, charging for expressage	27	5.
Total number reporting	522	100.
Number not reporting	137	....
Grand total	639	....

The above table indicates that in over one-half (61 per cent) of the families reporting on the method of the transportation of home work, the home worker, or her representative, went for and returned the work; in over one-fourth (34 per cent) the factory was responsible for getting the work to and from the worker; and in 5 per cent of the cases the factory charges for the expressage. The express charges vary in amount. The usual charge for expressing women's and children's clothing and men's shirts, overalls and underwear is ten cents a bundle, regardless of the number of articles in the bundle; for men's suits, it is from 25 cents to 50 cents for a hundred coats, vests or pants. One firm manufacturing men's coats, pants and vests charges from one-half cent to one cent a garment.

RATE OF PAY FOR HOME WORK

I. MEN'S CLOTHING

(*a*) *Coats, vests and pants.*

1. Making coats (minus buttonholes), 30c to $15 a piece.
2. Making vests (minus buttonholes), 10c to $3 a piece.

3. Making pants (minus buttonholes), 10c to $2 a piece.
4. Finishing coats, 3½c to 20c a piece.
5. Finishing pants, 3c to 15c a piece.
6. Making machine buttonholes in coats, vests and pants, 1c to 2c a piece.
7. Making hand buttonholes in coats and vests, 2c to 4c a piece.
8. Pressing pants, 3c to 9c a piece.

(*b*) *Shirts, pajamas, overalls, underwear and neckties.*

1. Making shirts (minus buttonholes), 24c a dozen.
2. Joining seams of shirts (custom), 10c to 20c a piece.
3. Making hand buttonholes in shirts, 1c a piece.
4. Putting cuffs on shirt sleeves, 6c to 12½c a doz. pairs.
5. Making soft collars (minus buttonholes), 6c to 15c a dozen.
6. Joining seams of overalls, 25c to 40c a dozen.
7. Joining seams of drawers, 21c to 26c a dozen.
8. Making loops for pajamas, 95c a double gross.
9. Making neckties, 22c a dozen.

II. Women's Clothing

(*a*) *Shirtwaists, housedresses, skirts and aprons.*

1. Making shirtwaists (minus buttonholes), 35c to $1 a dozen.
2. Joining seams of shirtwaists, 6c a dozen.
3. Joining seams of shirtwaists and making vest and collar, 15c a dozen.
4. Making housedresses (minus buttons and buttonholes), $1.25 a dozen.
5. Making aprons complete, 15c to 25c a dozen.
6. Making skirts complete, 50c a dozen.

III. Children's Clothing

(*a*) *Dresses, brownies and knee pants.*

1. Making children's dresses (minus buttonholes), 35c to 90c a dozen.

2. Making rompers (minus buttonholes), 20c to 25c a dozen.
3. Making boys' knee pants (minus buttonholes), 20c to 30c a dozen.

TABLE NO. 4

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF TIME DEVOTED TO HOME WORK AND THE RELATION OF EARNINGS FROM HOME WORK TO THE FAMILY BUDGET

AMOUNT OF TIME DEVOTED TO HOME WORK	NUMBER OF FAMILIES DEVOTING SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF TIME TO HOME WORK		Average Size of Family	Average Number of Home Workers	Average Weekly Earnings from Home Work	Average Weekly Income from Other Sources	Average Weekly Budget of Family	Per Cent that Average Weekly Earnings Are to Family Budget
	Number	Per Cent						
Full time.....	254	39.	5	1	$8.85	$4.35	$13.20	67.
Part time.....	405	61.	5	1	2.60	14.24	16.84	15.
Total.....	659	100.	5	1	$4.96	$9.08	$14.04	

In 61 per cent of the families engaged in home work, the earnings from this work form only a minor proportion (15 per cent) of the family budget ($16.84). It is interesting to note that in those instances (39 per cent), where the home worker devotes his or her full time to home work, the earnings from home work constitutes 67 per cent of the family budget and the aggregate weekly income of the family is $3.64 less than in families where home work is a secondary consideration.

TABLE NO. 5

SHOWING STATUS OF HOME WORKERS AND RELATION OF THE WORKROOM TO THE DWELLING

STATUS OF HOME WORKERS	NUMBER OF SPECIFIED FAMILIES SEWING IN:		
	Living Room	Separate Room	Total
Wives with husbands at work	300	7	307
Husbands	52	115	167
Deserted, divorced or widowed wives	87	3	90
Single women	60	32	92
Single men	....	3	3
Total number	499	160	659
Per cent	76.	24.	100.

Women form a large majority of the home workers—489 out of 659, or 73 per cent. Of these 307 are housewives, who devote only a part of their time to home work—the time which they have free, or else take from their household duties. As a rule, when the home workers are women, the work is done in one of the living-rooms of the family.

The records show that only a small number of children are employed on home work—41 out of 659. Out of these only 4 are under 16 years of age, but not under 14 years, the legal age which exempts a child in Maryland from compulsory school attendance. Only one girl of 10 years was found helping her mother finish pants. She was reported to the school attendance officer and sent back to school.

TABLE NO. 6

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF HOME WORKERS BY NATIONALITY

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF HOME WORKERS OF SPECIFIED NATIONALITY WHO HAVE LIVED IN THE UNITED STATES GIVEN NUMBER OF YEARS							
AMERICANS.....247 FOREIGNERS....412	Less Than 5 Years	5 Years to 9 Years Inclusive	10 Years to 14 Years Inclusive	15 Years to 19 years Inclusive	20 Years to 24 Years Inclusive	25 Years or Over	Total Number	Total Per Cent
American	..	....	....	....	....	..	247	37.
Italian	49	55	37	18	5	4	168	25.
German	1	1	2	1	2	51	58	9.
Bohemian	1	3	11	7	13	49	84	13.
Lithuanian	1	10	8	8	8	3	38	6.
Hebrew	..	4	5	5	12	3	29	4.
Polish	1	5	4	3	4	8	25	4.
Others	2	3	1	....	....	4	10	2.
Total	55	81	68	42	44	122	659	100.
Per cent	13.	20.	16.	10.	11.	30.	100.	.....

Most of the home workers of foreign birth, 276 out of 412, or 67 per cent, have lived in the United States over 10 years.

TABLE No. 7

TABLE SHOWING LIVING CONDITIONS OF FAMILIES OF HOME WORKERS ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

Nationality	Families of Specified Nationalities		Average Number in Family	Average Number of Rooms Occupied by Family	Number of Persons Per Room					Number of Home Workers in Family				Number of Families Sewing in		Ownership of Homes			
																Own		Rent	
	Number	Per Cent.			Less than 1	From 1 to 2	From 2 to 3	From 3 to 4	4 and over	1	2	3	4	Living room	Separate room	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
American	247	37.48	5	5	154	92	1	.....	.....	216	27	6	....	206	41	96	38.87	151	61.13
Italian	168	25.49	5	5	34	73	54	6	1	144	21	1	1	163	5	35	20.83	133	79.17
Bohemian	84	8.80	6	6	42	16	.....	.....	.....	38	18	1	....	38	46	80	95.24	4	4.77
German	58	12.75	5	6	39	43	2	.....	.....	36	42	6	....	28	30	48	82.74	10	17.26
Lithuanian	38	5.77	5	5	10	21	6	1	.....	36	....	2	....	32	6	6	15.79	32	84.21
Hebrew	29	4.40	6	5	13	14	2	.....	.....	24	5	....	....	8	21	18	62.07	11	37.93
Polish	25	3.79	4	4	9	9	4	1	2	19	6	....	....	16	9	15	60.00	10	40.00
Others *	10	1.58	3	4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	6	4	....	....	8	2	3	.30	7	70.00
Total	659	100.00	5	5	308	271	69	8	3	519	123	16	1	499	160	301	.....	358	.....
Per Cent	.....	100.00	.....	.....	46.7	41.1	10.5	1.2	.5	78.8	18.6	2.4	.2	75.7	24.3	45.7	.....	54.3	.....

* Others include—1 Brazilian, 1 Canadian, 2 English, 1 Greek, 1 Hungarian, 2 Irish, 1 Lettish, 1 Russian.

Although, taken as a whole, the living conditions of the home workers were good, evidences of overcrowding were found. In 69 families there were between 2 and 3 persons per room; in 8 families there were between 3 and 4; and in 3 instances there were 4 persons per room. The table shows that only 24 per cent of the families have a separate workroom and 76 per cent use their living-room, usually the kitchen, as their workshop. In 78 per cent of the families there was but one home worker and in 21 per cent there were 2 or more.

Nearly one-half (46 per cent) of the families own their homes or are buying them. Of these nearly three-fourths are foreign and about one-fourth are American. The Bohemians head the list among the aliens (95 per cent), with the Germans a close second (83 per cent), the Lithuanians falling to the foot of the line (16 per cent).

This table also indicates that 37 per cent of the total number of home workers are American. This removes the basis for the popular opinion that home work is the product of the foreign element of our city.

TABLE NO. 8

SHOWING THE SIZE OF FAMILIES OF HOME WORKERS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY BUDGET OF FAMILY

NUMBER IN FAMILY	NUMBER OF FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED SIZE HAVING AN AVERAGE WEEKLY BUDGET OF STATED AMOUNTS									
	Less Than $5.00	$5.00 to $9.99	$10.00 to $14.99	$15.00 to $19.99	$20.00 to $24.99	$25.00 to $29.99	$30.00 to $34.99	$35.00 or Over	Total	Per Cent
1	15	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	3.
2	16	25	31	22	4	1	....	....	99	15.
3	10	24	45	26	11	5	1	3	125	19.
4	5	11	45	39	9	6	2	4	121	18.
5	4	17	34	30	8	9	3	2	107	16.
6	....	10	26	19	12	7	3	2	79	12.
7	....	8	8	9	6	2	2	2	37	6.
8	....	2	9	10	5	3	4	4	37	6.
9	....	....	4	7	3	1	3	1	20	3.
10 and over	....	....	1	2	5	2	2	....	13	2.
Total	50	103	203	164	65	36	20	18	659	100.
Per cent	7.	16.	31.	25.	10.	5.	3.	3.	100.	.....

Seventy-two per cent of the families of home workers had from 1 to 5 members in the family; 54 per cent, having from 1 to 10 or more members in the family, had an average weekly budget of less than $15.00; 50 families, having from 1 to 5 members in the family, had a weekly budget of less than $5.00; 103 families, having from 1 to 8 members in the family, had a total average weekly income of less than $10.00.

TABLE No. 9

SHOWING RELATION OF EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS OF HOME WORKERS TO THE FAMILY BUDGET

NATIONALITY OF WORKERS	HOME WORKERS OF SPECIFIED NATIONALITY		AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN FAMILY	AVERAGE WEEKLY BUDGET OF FAMILY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FROM HOME WORKER	AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME FROM OTHER WAGE EARNERS IN FAMILY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF HUSBAND		FAMILIES HAVING INCOME FROM OTHER WAGE EARNERS	
	NUMBER	PER CENT.						AMOUNT	RELATION TO FAMILY BUDGET PER CENT.	NUMBER	PER CENT.
Italian	158	51	7	4	14.18	2.71	1.82	9.65	68	30	10
American	95	31	5	3	17.18	3.22	1.94	12.02	70	24	8
Lithuanian	29	9	5	3	15.47	3.28	2.14	10.05	65	8	3
Bohemian	9	3	5	3	18.28	4.64	2.42	11.22	61	4	1
German	8	3	5	2	16.37	2.68	1.98	11.71	72	7	2
Polish	5	2	5	3	12.75	2.45	2.30	8.00	63	3	1
Others	3	1	3	2	15.87	3.71	....	12.16	77	..	..
Total	307	100	5	3	14.50	2.78	2.15	10.03	68	76	25

A special study was made of 307 families; nearly one-half of the total number inspected, in which the home workers are wives with husbands at work. The husband's average earnings ($10.03) form 68 per cent of the average weekly budget ($14.50) of the family. The average weekly earnings from home work are $2.78; the average weekly contribution of other wage-earners to the family budget is $2.15. Only 25 per cent of the families have other wage-earners besides the wife and husband. These families average 5 members and 3 wage-earners. The Italian and Polish families have the smallest weekly budget and the husbands earn the lowest weekly wage—$9.65 and $8.00, respectively.

This table also points out the fact that one-half (51 per cent) of these families are Italian; over one-fourth (31 per cent) American, and less than one-fourth (18 per cent) of other nationalities.

TABLE NO. 10

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE OF HUSBANDS OF HOME WORKERS

Occupation	Number Receiving Average Weekly Wage in Specified Occupations					
	Less Than $5.00	$5.00 to $9.99	$10.00 to $14.99	$15.00 and Over	Total	Per Cent
Unskilled laborer	3	83	22	5	113	37.
Factory worker	1	31	27	8	67	22.
Employed in mechanical establishment	3	14	27	15	59	19.
Store worker	....	7	36	9	52	17.
Miscellaneous	....	3	9	4	16	5.
Total	7	138	121	41	307	100.
Per cent	2.	45.	40.	13.	100.	.....

The majority of the husbands were unskilled laborers (37 per cent), followed by 22 per cent factory workers, or 59 per cent, more than one-half, engaged in unskilled occupations or such as required very little skill.

Forty-seven per cent received less than $10.00 a week; 40 per cent less than $15.00, and 13 per cent received $15.00 or over.

TABLE NO. 11

SHOWING OCCUPATION AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE OF CHILDREN OF HOME WORKERS

Total No. of Children..361 Number Reporting....324 Not Reporting..... 37 Establishments Employing Children	Number of Children Employed in Specified Establishments Receiving Stated Weekly Wages							
	Less Than $5.00	$5.00 to $5.99	$6.00 to $6.99	$7.00 to $7.99	$8.00 to $8.99	$9.00 or Over	Total	Per Cent
Factories	42	20	18	29	23	29	161	50.
Mechanical establishments	18	10	4	4	5	21	62	19.
Offices	2	3	5	2	4	27	43	13.
Stores	7	9	3	2	5	9	35	11.
Miscellaneous	4	..	2	3	4	10	23	7.
Total	73	42	32	40	41	96	324	100.
Per cent	23.	12.	11.	12.	12.	30.	100.	.....

Miscellaneous includes: 6 employed in transportation, 8 in unskilled labor, 5 in telegraph and telephone service and 4 in professions—2 school teachers and 2 music teachers.

TABLE NO. 12

SHOWING WEEKLY WAGE AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE FAMILY BUDGET OF CHILDREN OF HOME WORKERS

Number Reporting....324 Number Not Reporting.. 37 Average Weekly Wage	Number of Children, Earning Specified Wages, contributing Stated Amounts to the Family Budget										
	None	Less Than $3.00	$3.00 to $3.99	$4.00 to $4.99	$5.00 to $5.99	$6.00 to $6.99	$7.00 to $7.99	$8.00 to $8.99	$9.00 or Over	Total	Per Cent
Less than $5.00	1	13	31	28	...	...	...	...	...	73	23.
$5.00 to $7.99	4	3	4	7	41	28	27	...	...	114	36.
$8.00 to $10.99	2	2	8	17	8	2	1	21	17	87	27.
$11.00 to $13.99	...	...	4	4	11	1	1	9	14	35	10.
$14.00 and over	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	9	15	4.
Total	7	18	47	56	64	32	30	30	40	324	100.
Per cent	2.	6.	15.	17.	20.	10.	9.	9.	12.	100.	....

Sixty per cent of the children earning wages contribute less than $6.00 a week to the family budget. Only 7 do not contribute to the family budget at all.

STRIKES

As in all years, a number of minor strikes occurred and were settled without the aid or even the knowledge of the Bureau. During the year 1914 official action was taken in three cases, the principal and most tedious one being that of Henry Sonneborn & Company, clothing manufacturers.

HENRY SONNEBORN & COMPANY

In officially recording this trouble as the "Sonneborn Strike," we are reminded that before it became a strike it had all the earmarks of a lockout against the undesirables, it being charged by the employes that they were laid off pending a general overhauling of the factory, with the understanding that all who would be later needed would be so notified on September 12th. But before returning to work they must submit to a physical examination and must join the "Sonneborn Mutual Association." Under this proposition the employes saw that some of their number would be given employment and others refused. To this, they objected and determined that all should be re-instated or none. The reason assigned by the firm for the lay-off can best be told by the statement made to the Bureau by Mr. Siegmund Sonneborn, president of the firm:

> Our business at the present time is 50 per cent of the normal, owing to the fact that a large part of our business is with the South. The South is not buying.
>
> The best that we could possibly hope for spring would be, under the most favorable circumstances, to bring up our business to 60 per cent, i. e., provided the South will be able to move its cotton freely.
>
> Everybody knows that all this year industry has been very much depressed, and we have run since the beginning of this year, some portion of our plant every week on half time. Our plant has not been running full since January 1, 1914. Some of our departments made only two and three days a week for almost the entire period.

To run a big plant the size of ours one-third or one-half time means a terrific loss. Such a loss can be pocketed for a month or even two months, if one knows that the future business will give an opportunity to run at full capacity; and after doing so at a tremendous financial loss, we have now come to a point where we must face the facts as they really are, viz.: that for the next season it will be impossible for us to do better than secure 50 per cent to 60 per cent of our normal business. In consequence, we have had to make an adjustment of our working force.

We have in every instance given our old help the preference. The Jewish, Lithuanian and Italian help has been favored by us, for the reason that they have been with us longer than the American-born help.

Despite the fact that our business is smaller by 40 per cent to 50 per cent from normal, we have only laid off about 20 per cent of the combined Jewish, Lithuanian and Italian help employed in our coat, pants and vest departments. We have laid off a great deal larger proportion in those departments in which American-born help has been employed, because those shops were the newer shops, and we have in every instance favored our older employes.

Should the war be ended, should cotton begin to sell again to Europe, should business improve, we are sure that we will get the orders as quickly as anybody, and we shall be only too glad to re-employ those for whom we now cannot find any room.

In order to meet this business depression, the firm had been running only part time for the entire force, but it was claimed by the firm that the system of part time meant a heavy financial loss. The Company therefore determined to readjust their factory and working force in general, and employ a reduced number full time. As previously stated, this met with serious opposition on the part of the employes and it was determined that unless all could be given employment, if only on part time, a general strike would be declared, which was later done. Committees of employes were granted audiences with the employers from time to time endeavoring to adjust the differences, but without success. Picketing was established around the plant, which had been closed, but no trouble arose until the calling back of employes and some

who were not affiliated with the union returned to work; and from then on until the final adjustment was reached riots and disturbances were quite frequent.

The Bureau had kept in touch with the situation and had been mediating with both parties to the controversy. On November 20th a small group of interested citizens came to the Bureau and stated that Mr. Sidney Hillman, from New York, head of the United Garment Workers, was in town and would like to have the State take up the matter at once by calling a general conference in the Bureau, which was done the following day.

November 21, 1914.

Messrs. Henry Sonneborn & Company,
Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:

Considering the fact that differences have arisen between you and your former employes, we feel that it is now time for the State to take action in the matter and request you to send a committee to the offices of this Bureau at three (3) o'clock this afternoon to meet a like committee, representing your former employes, for the purpose of adjusting these differences, if possible.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

FAW:IM

November 21, 1914.

Mr. S. Silverman,
United Garment Workers of Maryland,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

Considering the fact that differences have arisen between the Garment Workers represented by you and their former employer, Messrs. Henry Sonneborn & Company, we feel that it is now time for the State to take action in the matter and request you to send a committee to the offices of this Bureau at three o'clock to meet a like committee, representing the firm of Messrs. Henry Sonneborn & Company, for the purpose of adjusting these differences, if possible.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

FAW:IM

The invitation was accepted by both the employers and employes as requested. As on former strike occasions, the Bureau solicited the aid of an advisory committee and called into consultation Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, Gen. Lawrason Riggs, Dr. George E. Barnett, Hon. William H. Maltbie and Dr. J. W. Magruder.

The employes presented the following as their demands:

First: All the people employed before the closing of the shops of Henry Sonneborn & Company should return to work.

Second: Recognition of the organization through the shop chairman and officers.

Third: No physical examination for the employes.

Fourth: No compulsion to belong to any beneficial order or association.

To items Nos. 2, 3 and 4 no objections were raised by the employers and were readily conceded. On No. 1, however, the bone of contention hinged. During the shutting down of the factory for repairs and adjustment, all annexes were closed and the machinery moved over to the main factory; by this process 241 tailors were crowded out and were therefore not notified with the others to return to work. An effort was made to care for the 241 tailors by co-operative agreement with those who had been more fortunate in securing cards calling them back to work, as shown in Section 2 of the tentative agreement. After several hours of negotiation, the following was agreed upon by all present:

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF MATTERS IN CONTROVERSY BETWEEN HENRY SONNEBORN & CO. AND THEIR EMPLOYES

Section 1. It is agreed that the firm shall at once take back into their employ all persons who were on the salary roll of the firm, other than cutters, trimmers, examiners, summer goods department, and the clerical force on or about October 7, 1914, with the exception of 241 tailors who have failed to receive notices of re-employment. Lists of those to be at once employed and those whose re-employment is postponed are to be given to Mr. Frank A. White, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for confidential use in his official capacity as referee.

Section 2. The union shall secure from its members an agreement to contribute for a term of three months a certain proportion of their wages for the support of such of their members as are not taken back. This percentage shall be reduced from time to time as vacancies or new positions are filled from the list of those not taken back, which list is to be deposited with Mr. White, and on which list so deposited the union shall designate its members.

The union shall furnish to the Sonneborn Company, through the Bureau of Statistics, a list of those to whom this agreement is to apply. Those on this list shall be notified by the Company of that fact, and in case any one or more repudiate the agreement, the list of those so repudiating shall be furnished to the union and the agreement as to them shall be discharged.

The privilege of repudiation shall extend for four (4) days from the distribution of the notice.

Upon notification from the union that an employe, a party to this agreement, has refused to make the contribution agreed upon, the employe, after an opportunity to disprove the charge, shall be dropped from the roll. Any person so dropped from the roll shall have no claim upon the relief fund.

All vacancies or new positions, due to the expansion of the work, shall be filled from the list of those not now taken back, if such list shall contain persons employed in that character of work.

Section 3. The firm agrees that the two hundred and forty-one (241) persons not immediately employed shall constitute a preferential list, from which shall be filled any vacancies created in the force employed, or arising from the expansion of their business. In making such selection, as well as in constituting the preferential list, the firm agrees not to exercise any discrimination whatever in the matter of union affiliation, activity or sympathy.

Section 4. Any grievances that may arise in the future shall be adjusted by the shop chairman or shop committee, with the representatives of the firm.

Section 5. It is understood that there will be no change in the terms of employment heretofore prevailing as to medical inspection and beneficial association.

Section 6. Both parties constitute Mr. Frank A. White, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, as referee for the interpretation and application of the terms of this memorandum in a spirit of fairness.

(Signed) SIEGMUND W. SONNEBORN,
For the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Company.

(Signed)

SIDNEY HILLMAN, JOSEPH LEVIN,
Secretary District Council No. 3;
ISRAEL LEVIN, ISEEK BAYER.

CERTIFICATE

I regard the foregoing as a fair and reasonable settlement of the matters in controversy, and I herewith agree to execute the function of referee therein assigned me.

(Signed) FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

Witnesses:
GEORGE E. BARNETT,
W. H. MALTBIE,
J. W. MAGRUDER,
JACOB H. HOLLANDER,
LAWRASON RIGGS.
Members of the Advisory Committee.

The committee representing the employes, while signing in good faith, did so with the distinct understanding that it would not be binding until ratified by their several local councils and that they would use every effort to have same ratified.

An unusual and embarrassing feature in the settlement of this strike was occasioned by a split in the Garment Workers' organization, the tailors, represented by Mr. Hillman, belonging to one faction, and the cutters and trimmers, represented by Mr. Abe Gordon, to another. The cutters and trimmers were not represented at the conference of mediation, as Mr. Sonneborn had previously stated that as soon as the tailors had adjusted their differences and were ready to return to work, the cutters and trimmers were ready, as he previously had a satisfactory understanding with them. Mr. Hillman claimed that his organization controlled some of the cutters and trimmers, and as the committee of mediation was from the tailors, he only wanted an assurance that the same consideration would be extended them as to the tailors. To meet the situation, the Bureau issued the following statement:

November 21, 1914.

Mr. Sidney Hillman,

Hotel Caswell,

Baltimore, Md.

My Dear Mr. Hillman:

It may not be amiss for me to state that I am assured by Messrs. Henry Sonneborn & Company that they have entered into an agreement with the cutters and trimmers, settling all matters in controversy between them. In the event of any cutters and trimmers and examiners not represented in this settlement, and affiliated with your union, it is understood that the plan of settlement arranged with the tailors shall also apply to such trimmers and cutters.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRANK A. WHITE,

Chief of Maryland Bureau of Statistics.

The tentative agreement of November 21st was presented to the locals for ratification, but was rejected, which left the matter no nearer settlement than before. Bitter feelings sprang up between the tailors and the cutters and trimmers. The cutters and trimmers returned to work on November 23rd, claiming that the agreement between the tailors and the company had been made in good faith and should have been effective without ratification. The return of the cutters and trimmers greatly incensed the tailors, who charged that they had "scabbed" on them. The factory was again picketed and the strike on stronger than ever. The next day several thousand tailors and sympathizers stormed the plant, resenting the action of the cutters and trimmers returning to work, who later withdrew pending final action between the tailors and the company. This was done without the aid of the Bureau, and in order that the case might be officially closed, the following letters were transmitted:

December 5, 1914.

Mr. Israel Levin,
Baltimore, Md.

My Dear Mr. Levin:

A few days ago you came to my office by request and stated that the strike of garment workers at the plant of Henry Sonneborn & Company had been satisfactorily adjusted. In order that the Bureau may close this matter officially, will you kindly advise under what terms the men returned to work?

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

FAW:IM

December 4, 1914.

Messrs. Henry Sonneborn & Company,
Pratt and Paca Streets,
Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:

I am creditably informed from the outside that you have adjusted all differences with your former employes who were recently on strike, but have not been officially notified of this by you.

In order that the State may close its case, I would request that you advise the Bureau on this matter, setting forth under what terms the men returned to work.

It is needless to say that I am pleased that this matter has been finally adjusted.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

FAW:IM

No reply was received from Mr. Levin, representing the employes. The following letters were received from Mr. Sonneborn:

Mr. Frank A. White, Chief,
Bureau of Statistics and Information, State of Maryland,
Baltimore, Md.

My Dear Mr. White:

In reply to your letter of December 4th, I beg to advise you that Mr. Siegmund Sonneborn left yesterday for New York and is not expected to return to Baltimore until Thursday next. Immediately upon his return I will submit your letter to him, when, I have no doubt, he will at once communicate with you.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) SHANLER H. ROSE,
Secretary.

Mr. Frank A. White, Chief,
State of Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information,
300 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of December 4th, I beg to say that our people have gone back to work. I am pleased to say that your calling together union officials, ourselves, together with your Advisory Board, unquestionably helped toward the solution of the difficulty, and whilst the union officials were not able to secure acceptance of the agreement outlined in your office and through your Advisory Board's efforts, nevertheless, this agreement served as a stepping-stone toward the final settlement of the strike.

I feel that you have done good work in behalf of Maryland industry and take this occasion to thank you for your energetic efforts.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) SIEGMUND B. SONNEBORN.

It will be noted that Mr. Sonneborn's letter did not state under what terms the former employes returned to work, but reliable information was received to the effect that they were given their old places, including the 241 tailors at first left out. The strife between the tailors' faction and the cutters and trimmers' faction was still at fever heat. Mr. Gordon, seeking vindication of his actions, addressed the following letter to the Bureau:

November 30, 1914.

Mr. Frank A. White, Chief,
Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information,
Baltimore, Md.

My Dear Sir:

At the last meeting of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, representatives of the tailors have made certain statements on the floor of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, practically assailing my character and claiming certain things that have been done by me during this trouble of Henry Sonneborn & Company. I feel that in justice to me and to the organization that I represent, that you, Mr. White, who know my transactions in this affair and statements that I have made to you time and again; therefore, I would request you to communicate with the Baltimore Federation of Labor explaining to them in detail my connection in this affair.

The tailors have been parading all over with the statement that they received from you, Mr. White, and claiming that an agreement has been made with the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Company for

the return to work of the cutters and trimmers, and would be very pleased if you can enlighten the delegates of the Baltimore Federation of Labor as to how they came in possession of this letter that they have misled the people to believe that this document was an agreement.

Trusting that you will oblige me with a statement to the organization mentioned, I am

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) ABE GORDON,
General Executive Board Member
United Garment Workers of America.

To which the Bureau replied as follows:

November 30, 1914.

Baltimore Federation of Labor,
John E. Moore, Secretary,
Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:

I have this day received from Mr. Abe Gordon, General Executive Board member of the United Garment Workers of America, the following letter pertaining to the strike of garment workers and Henry Sonneborn & Company:

"At the last meeting of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, representatives of the tailors have made certain statements on the floor of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, practically assailing my character and claiming certain things that have been done by me during this trouble of Henry Sonneborn & Company. I feel that in justice to me and to the organization that I represent, that you, Mr. White, who know my transactions in this affair and statements that I have made to you time and again; therefore, I would request you to communicate with the Baltimore Federation of Labor explaining to them in detail my connection in this affair.

"The tailors have been parading all over with the statement that they received from you, Mr. White, and claiming that an agreement has been made with the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Company for the return to work of the cutters and trimmers, and would be very much pleased if you can enlighten the delegates of the Baltimore Federation of Labor as to how they came in possession of this letter that they misled the people to believe that this document was an agreement.

"Trusting that you will oblige me with a statement to the organization mentioned, I am, "Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) "ABE GORDON,
"General Executive Board Member
United Garment Workers of America."

I will comply with the request of Mr. Gordon by a general statement. On Saturday, November 21st, a conference was held in this Bureau at my request between Mr. Henry Sonneborn and his representatives, representing the employers, and Mr. Sidney Hillman, with a committe representing the employes. During this conference a tentative agreement was reached whereby the tailors, represented by Mr. Hillman and his committee, should return to work, and it was understood by the signers to this agreement that they would use every effort to have the tailors return to work as stated therein. The statement was made by Mr. Hillman and his committee that they controlled the cutters and trimmers supposed to be represented by Mr. Gordon. To confirm this statement, I called Mr. Gordon by 'phone, who stated to me that the cutters and trimmers were absolutely under his jurisdiction and were acting entirely independently of the body represented by Mr. Hillman. Mr. Gordon assured me that if an agreement should be reached between Mr. Sonneborn and the tailors, a like agreement could be made by the cutters and trimmers, whose differences were small and could be taken care of. Mr. Gordon also stated that the cutters and trimmers would remain out, however, until the differences between the tailors and the Sonneborn Company had been adjusted. The only point insisted upon by Mr. Gordon was that he asked for the same consideration at the hands of this Bureau and by Mr. Sonneborn that would be granted Mr. Hillman and the tailors.

Relative to the following letter:

"November 21, 1914.

"Mr. Sidney Hillman,

"Hotel Caswell, Baltimore, Md.

"My Dear Mr. Hillman:

"It may not be amiss for me to state that I am assured by Messrs. Henry Sonneborn & Company that they have entered into an agreement with the cutters and trimmers, settling all matters in controversy between them. In the event of any cutters and trimmers and examiners not represented in this settlement, and affiliated with your union, it is understood that the plan of settlement arranged with the tailors shall also apply to such trimmers and cutters.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "FRANK A. WHITE,

"Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information."

which you say was exhibited by Mr. Hillman and his following stating that an agreement had been entered into with the cutters and trimmers settling all matters in controversy, will say that the information therein contained came from Mr. Henry Sonneborn and

not from Mr. Gorden, as the Bureau had at all times understood that the cutters and trimmers would remain out until the tailors had reached an adjustment.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

FAW:IM

Another letter looking to vindication was presented for official signatures, which was signed and herewith presented:

Baltimore, December 11, 1914.

The memorandum of agreement entered into between the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Company and the representatives of the employes of the firm other than the cutters and trimmers on November 21, 1914, for the settlement of matters in dispute, was signed by the two parties, subject to a clear and explicit understanding upon the following particulars:

1. The agreement to be effective must first be ratified by the unions of the employes and prior to such ratification must be accepted as provisional.

2. The absence of any reference to the cutters and trimmers in the agreement was in consequence of a clear understanding that a similar agreement had theretofore been entered into by them. If for any reason this latter agreement should be ineffective, it was understood that the terms extended the tailors were also to be enjoyed by the cutters.

(Signed) FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

CUMBERLAND & WESTERNPORT ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

This is the first strike outside the City of Baltimore the present administration has entered into, and if geographical surroundings have any bearing on the adjustment of same, it is the Bureau's wish that all strikes occur in the counties and not in Baltimore City, as the settlement in this case was more speedy and satisfactory to all concerned than any other heretofore.

On August 19, 1914, the motormen and conductors of the Cumberland & Westernport Railway Company asked for a uniform wage of 26 cents per hour, an increase of

3 cents for the conductors and 1 cent for the motormen. The Company replied that it would be willing to grant the increase if they were able to do so, but could not, as the expenditures for the first seven months of the present year were $7,973.10 in excess of receipts. The reason assigned for this shortage was that the Legislature of 1914 exacted certain laws in the way of taxation and improvements. This being mandatory, there was nothing to do, but to comply with the law regardless of cost, or cease operations.

It happened just at this time that the Public Service Commission was investigating a complaint against this company, also the Cumberland Electric Railway Company relative to the establishment of waiting-rooms for passengers. Mr. E. Clay Timanus, a member of the Commission, while in Cumberland offered to mediate; but his offer was rejected by the former employes on the ground that there was nothing to mediate. They had asked but a small increase of wages involving only a small amount of money and they would stand pat on their original demands. The Bureau conferred with Mr. Timanus for definite facts in the case, which resulted in an immediate investigation at Cumberland. Mr. Benjamin A. Richmond, counsel of the Company, was first interviewed. He made a clear statement of the conditions with complete exhibits of the operations of the Company. The case was then considered by Mr. Ferdinand Williams, president of the Company, who corroborated all Mr. Richmond had said and added that if the Company would get a little more money from the sale of their books containing 100 tickets, they would gladly grant the increase of wages asked for. The rate in force since June 1, 1906, was as follows:

Regular passenger books, containing 100 tickets	$4.00
Same book to clergymen	2.50
Book containing 50 tickets to school children	1.50

All the Company asked was to have the Public Service Commission allow them to sell their regular passenger books at the rate of $4.50 a hundred instead of $4.00, no change to be made to the clergy or school children. The Company asked that the strikers return to work at the old scale pending the decision of the Public Service Commission.

Mr. W. F. Welch, second international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, had been sent to Cumberland to look after the interests of Local Union No. 572. He was located at strike headquarters, and the proposition to return to work on the above terms was rejected. Immediately I then directed a letter to both parties of the controversy to offer the services of the Bureau as mediator, asking for a joint conference, as follows:

MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION
300 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 26, 1914.

Judge Ferdinand Williams,
Pres't Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway Co.,
Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir:

Maryland has provided by statute a ways and means of officially mediating or arbitrating differences which may from time to time arise between employer and employe, and commonly called labor disputes.

Agreeable to this provision, I am offering the services of this Bureau as a medium through which to mediate and compromise the differences now pending between you and your former employes. In order that the Bureau may get in touch with the situation as early as possible, I will ask that your representatives meet me in conference at a time and place to be later named, with full power to act.

Very truly yours,
FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION
300 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 26, 1914.

Mr. W. F. Welch, Second International Vice Pres't,
Amalgamated Asso. of Street Electric Employes of America.

Dear Sir:

Maryland has provided by statute a ways and means of officially mediating or arbitrating differences which may from time to time arise between employer and employe, and commonly called labor disputes.

Agreeable to this provision, I am offering the services of this Bureau as a medium through which to mediate and compromise the differences now pending between the motormen and conductors of Local 572, Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Employes of Frostburg, whom you represent, and the Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway Company. In order that the Bureau may get in touch with the situation as early as possible, I will ask that your representatives meet me in conference at a time and place to be later named, with full power to act.

Very truly yours,
FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

And the immediate acceptance was received from both parties, as follows:

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 26, 1914.

Mr. Frank A. White, Chief,
Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information,
c/o Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir:

I have received your favor of this date, offering the services of your Bureau to mediate and compromise the differences now pending between the Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway Company and its conductors and motormen. I will be very glad to meet you and representatives of the motormen and conductors at my office tonight at eight o'clock and accept with pleasure and gratitude your kind offer.

Very truly yours,
FERDINAND WILLIAMS,
President C. & W. Electric Ry. Co.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 26, 1914.

Mr. Frank A. White, Chief,
Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information,
c/o Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir:

I take this means of acknowledging receipt of yours of the 26th inst., tendering the services of your department of local division 572, mediating the present difficulty that has resulted in strike

between said local and the Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway Company, and to say that the proposition offered by you is agreeable to said local, and we will co-operate with the department in endeavoring to bring to a close the present strike.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken, and with best wishes, I remain,

Very truly yours,

W. F. WELCH,
For Local Division No. 572, A. A. of S. R. E. of A.

The conference was called in the office of Mr. Williams, president of the Company, at 8 P. M., with the best of feeling prevailing, which is unusual at such times. The former employes stood firm in their demands and would accept no compromise, as they felt they were entitled to the increase asked for and that the Company could find some way to meet the situation. The Bureau had previously investigated the financial operations of the Company and the reasons assigned for the excess of disbursements over receipts and felt reasonably sure if presented to the Public Service Commission in the same manner there would be no difficulty in getting the increased rate in fares as suggested and so informed them and issued the following letter:

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 26, 1914.

Judge Ferdinand Williams,
Pres't Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway Co.,
Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir:

After a careful review of the matter pending between your Company and the motormen and conductors, now on strike and asking for an increase in wages, I would suggest that you grant the increase asked for and put the cars in operation at the earliest possible moment. In consideration of this action, I will make every effort through my Bureau to have the Public Service Commission allow you to adjust your passenger rates so that you can meet this advance which you claim you cannot do unless protected accordingly.

Very truly yours,

FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief of Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information.

This ended all dickering and an agreement was reached and signed as follows:

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 26, 1914.

At a conference held this day in the city of Cumberland, State of Maryland, between Judge Ferdinand Williams, president of the Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway Company, W. F. Welch, second international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, and Frank A. White, Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, it is mutually agreed as follows:

1. The Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway Company agrees to reinstate all motormen and conductors now on strike.

2. Motormen and conductors of passenger cars are to receive a wage of twenty-six (26) cents per hour.

3. Motormen and conductors of freight cars are to receive a wage of twenty-eight (28) cents per hour.

4. All motormen and conductors are to be paid time and one-half for overtime.

5. On all extra runs the pay shall be for not less than three hours whether the time is actually consumed or not.

6. Conductors are to have meal relief on extra occasions and on days of heavy traffic.

7. All motormen and conductors as far as possible are to report for duty at eleven A. M. Thursday, August 27th, and take out cars as directed by the superintendent of the Company.

8. In consideration of the above concessions made by the Company, local union 572 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America promises to co-operate with the officers of the above-named company in all honorable ways to assist the company in procuring from the Public Service Commission and the General Assembly of Maryland certain relief in the matter of rates and repeal of certain taxes which as existing are a burden on the company.

9. Frank A. White, Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, in consideration of the concessions made by both parties to this agreement, agrees to make every effort, through the State Bureau represented by him, to have the Public Service Commission allow said company to adjust its passenger rates in order to help meet this increase in wages.

FERDINAND WILLIAMS,
President C. & W. Electric Ry. Co.
W. F. WELCH,
2d International Vice-Pres. A. A. of S. & E. R. E. of A.
FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief of Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information.

The Executive Committee of Local Division No. 572 then offered their co-operation to the Company in securing relief through the Public Service Commission on rates and the next General Assembly relative to burdensome taxes, etc., in the following statement:

Frostburg, Md., Aug. 27, 1914.

Mr. Frank A. White, Chief,
Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information,
c/o Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned Executive Committee of Local Division No. 572, A. A. of S. & E. R. E. of A., take this means of assuring you that we will co-operate with your department and the Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway Company by all honorable means to assist the company in procuring from the Public Service Commission and the General Assembly of Maryland, certain relief in the matter of rates and repeal of certain taxes which, as existing, are a burden on the company.

Very truly yours,
JOHN ABBOTT, President;
WEBSTER REPHORN, Secretary;
ELMER E. RICE,
JOSEPH T. DAVIS.

At noon the following day the cars started on regular schedule greatly to the satisfaction and relief of the public, who depended entirely on this line to reach Frostburg, Lonaconing, Westernport and intermediate points, all in the mountainous sections of the State. No effort whatever was made by the Company to operate cars with strike-breakers not familiar with the line, as the road traverses a section difficult even for men experienced in mountain operation. No rioting or disturbance of any kind occurred during the strike.

When it became known that the Public Service Commission was to be asked to allow an increase in rates, a public mass meeting was called in Cumberland protesting against this action. The Commission, however, did grant the rates asked for.

UNITED RAILWAYS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

On August 18, 1914, a special committee delegated by the Baltimore City Federation of Labor laid before the Bureau a copy of a letter sent to the United Railways & Electric Company of Baltimore City, and as no reply was received thereto, they requested the Bureau to take official action.

The following letter was transmitted to the Railway Company:

August 18, 1914.

Mr. T. A. Cross, General Manager,
United Railways & Electric Company,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

A special committee of the Baltimore City Federation of Labor called at the Bureau this morning in behalf of the "Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America," and filed a copy of a letter sent you under date of August 14, 1914, which is as follows:

Mr. T. A. Cross, General Manager,
United Railways & Electric Company,
Baltimore, Md.

Sir:

In order if possible to open up a conference with you as the representative of the United Railways and Electric Company, we herewith submit conditions requested by the motormen and conductors members of the above association, and employed by you:

1. Re-instatement of all men discharged because of their connection with our organization.
2. Abolition of the "swing run."
3. All differences to be settled by arbitration, without strikes or lockouts, that cannot be adjusted between the Company and the Association.
4. In the assignment of "runs" seniority of service shall prevail.
5. The accredited officers of the Company shall meet and treat with the committee of the Association in all differences that may arise between the Company and the men covered by agreement.
6. The men have the right to purchase uniforms in the open market.
7. Ten hours, or as near as possible, to constitute one day's work.
8. All motormen and conductors on freight, construction and passenger service shall receive 26 cents an hour.

9. Extra motormen and conductors shall receive the minimum wage of $10 per week.

In the event you or the Company agreeing to conference requested and no settlement being reached the Association hereby agree to submit the same to arbitration.

Respectfully submitted,

MILTON B. MAGILL,
GEORGE RYAN,
MAURICE MAULSBY,
Committee.

For your information and guidance, I am enclosing you a clipping of the Maryland Statute on the subject. By this you well see that the State is drawn into the controversy, however slight.

No one knows better than the owners and operators of street railways what a "street car strike" means to the employer, employe and the general public, and every effort should be put forth in advance to prevent this dreaded condition.

Agreeable to my duties as State mediator, I am asking that you give me a hearing as early as possible that I may take up the matter with you.

The bearer of this letter awaits your reply.

Very truly yours,

FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.

Faw:IM
Enclosure

To which the Company replied as follows:

August 19, 1914.

Mr. Frank A. White,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics and Information,
300 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of August 18th, with enclosure, and in reply will say that this Company knows of no dispute or controversy between its employes and itself; therefore, I know of nothing that is subject to official discussion between us.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

T. A. CROSS,
2nd Vice-Prest. & G. M.

The car men continued to organize and were planning a general strike, which was called. But few men left their cars when word was passed down the line and traffic in no way was interfered with.

The Bureau was not called into the case again, as the efforts to tie up the lines had failed and the whole matter dropped by the car men's union.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CHAPTER 365

RECEIPTS

To Balance, January 1, 1914	$ 5,806.65	
" Appropriations credited April 8, 1914	10,000.00	
" Special appropriation for rent credited May 1, 1914	400.00	
" Interest on deposits	17.91	
		$16,224.56

EXPENDITURES

By Annual Report	$ 25.00	
" County Inspections	80.90	
" Free Employment Bureau	1.80	
" Inspectors' Carfare	83.28	
" National Associations	107.24	
" Office Fixtures	59.50	
" Office Supplies	140.45	
" Postage and Express	247.02	
" Printing	343.90	
" Publications	107.54	
" Rent	960.00	
" Salaries	7,539.06	
" Strikes	47.00	
" Sundries	322.11	
" Telephones	123.46	
" Travel	223.06	
" Water, Ice and Towels	37.70	
		$10,449.02
Balance, December 31, 1914		$ 5,775.54

CHAPTER 731

RECEIPTS

To Balance, January 1, 1914	$10,822.10	
" Interest on deposits	5.12	
		$10,827.22
Credited by the repeal of Chapter 731, Acts 1912, June 1, 1914		6,000.00
		$ 4,827.22

EXPENDITURES

By Badges	$ 255.87	
" Inspectors' Carfare	32.45	
" National Associations	2.73	
" Office Fixtures	169.40	
" Office Supplies	58.58	
" Physicians' Supplies	9.85	
" Postage and Express	81.98	
" Printing	174.70	
" Rent	275.00	
" Salaries	3,675.82	
" Sundries	4.53	
" Telephones	71.04	
" Travel	15.27	
		$ 4,827.22
Act repealed		.....

CHAPTER 840

RECEIPTS

To Appropriation credited June 1, 1914	$17,000.00	
" Interest on deposits	13.60	
		$17,013.60

EXPENDITURES

By Badges	$ 332.60	
" County Inspection	960.03	
" County Physicians	1,260.00	
" Inspectors' Carfare	53.56	
" Office Fixtures	63.66	
" Office Supplies	80.51	
" Physicians' Supplies	16.60	
" Postage and Express	136.32	
" Printing	323.05	
" Prosecutions	14.00	
" Rent	385.00	
" Salaries	7,078.47	
" Sundries	28.88	
" Telephones	56.60	
" Water, Ice and Towels	24.10	
		$10,813.38
Balance, December 31, 1914		$ 6,200.22

DO NOT CIRCULATE

DO NOT CIRCULATE